

GOP Smears Labor In '56 Election Plot

By MAX GORDON

Powerful Republican leaders have launched a well financed movement to cripple labor's electoral activity, and to split and isolate the labor movement politically, to save the GOP from defeat in November, 1956.

These leaders are using the same weapons employed in the effort to suppress the Communist Party and the left-wing—massive falsehood and the cry of "conspiracy to use force and violence." Author of the movement is one of the most fascist-minded, labor-hating members of Congress, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee. Goldwater fathered the notorious labor-busting Butler Bill which puts unions under the control of the Subversive Activities Control Board, passed by the 1954 session of Congress with the aid of Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Goldwater drew up a report, publicly released this past week, charging the nation's trade union leadership with using "violence and coercion," in a "conspiracy of national proportions" to control the 1956 elections. He likewise accused the labor movement of building a "political slush fund," and of "ruthless and successful efforts" to take over the Democratic Party.

The report was circulated secretly among GOP state chairmen and other party bigshots. It was made public after a majority of GOP party leaders indicated they went along with it. Thus it appears to have the backing of at least a section of the GOP leadership, and reflects the general anti-labor position of the GOP.

★ FROM the viewpoint of fact, the report is laughable. Labor leaders have scarcely begun to use their vast influence and strength in connection with the 1956 elections, something they have every right, and even obligation, to do.

Far from having taken over the Democratic Party, they have not exercised on that party's leadership the great pressures which they have the power to exercise, and which they have every right to exercise. Democratic Party leaders have, accordingly, paid little attention to the nation's labor leadership in their programmatic utterances to date.

The report is the opening propaganda effort to prepare the way for laws similar to the recently-passed Catlin law in Wisconsin, which bars trade unions

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Bill Foster Sends Us a Letter

THE WORKER'S lagging fund campaign for \$64,000 picked up some this week, with \$4,700 coming in or just a few hundred short of the \$5,000 to \$6,000 needed weekly.

Among the contributors last week was William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, who responded to our plea of at least \$10 from every reader who can possibly squeeze it out or collect it.

"One of the proudest achievements of the working class had been the establishment and maintenance of its own daily newspaper, the Daily Worker," Foster said. "Now this achievement

is being seriously threatened, both through direct suppression by the ruling class and by financial strangulation."

He expressed confidence that

Received last week \$ 4,699.45
Total to date \$21,061.21
Still to go \$42,938.79

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

"the many thousands who are devoted to the paper and appreciate its importance will rally self-sacrificingly to its support," and declared there could

be "no more bitter blow to the entire working-class movement than failure of the D.W. to appear." He stressed the situation is "extremely dangerous" and asked that the paper "receive the immediate answer it asks of its readers if it is to survive."

Foster tied the problem of finances to the continuous drop of circulation of the past five years, and asked the entire working-class movement "to make circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker a matter of central, continuous concern." Meanwhile, he said, the call for at least \$10 to be collected or contributed by all readers "should receive a ready response."

We appreciate this fine support of our appeal by the Communist Party's chairman, and know it will bring a response.

Topping the contributions for the week was \$617 from the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, collected prior to, and at, meetings in the area protesting the murder of Emmett Louis Till and the acquittal of the white men charged with this kidnapping and murder. The meetings were addressed by Rob Hall, Worker news editor who covered the trial, and the money was contributed in appreciation of The Worker's fight against lynching and jimcrow.

Several other contributions came along because of the Worker's and the D.W.'s battle against jimcrow and lynching. From Manhattan's Chelsea area came \$154 collected at a gathering at which appreciation of the paper's role was so expressed. The Tennessee Freedom of the

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The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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Assignment U.S.A.

No Way to Play Host

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE SOVIET journalists are the guests of our nation and where they have met ordinary Americans face to face there is understanding and a lot of mutual and friendly kidding which is all to the good. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, like the Russian brand of humor, observing that people "who can laugh at each other's jokes aren't likely to start a fight."

The Plain Dealer, a conservative paper as we know, quoted

one of the Russian editors who suggested that—since Geneva—the time had come for Americans to acquire a new understanding of the Russian viewpoint. "But it will take time," the editor smiled. "After all, it takes nine months before a baby is born unless," he added, "you Americans have discovered some advanced technological process to shorten the period."

THE PLAIN DEALER said it was willing to take all the time that is necessary for the Russians to understand us and "to find out that whatever suspicions they harbored about us are groundless." And, in turn "we will be glad to find out, if it is time, that our suspicions of them are without foundation."

This, the paper added, doesn't mean "we're already ready to embrace communism."

I believe all will agree for what is involved, at bottom, is the simple right of two men of varying ways to live on the same planet and retain the ability to respect each other, their differences as well as their similarities. And there is much, many Americans contend who've been to Russia, that our people have in common. And that's not new.

Back in 1887 an American named Walt Whitman wrote: "You Russians and we Americans . . . our countries so distant, so unlike at first glance . . . and yet in certain features, and vastest ones, so resembling" (Continued on Page 13)



SEN. EASTLAND

The Senator Plots
To Overthrow
NAACP Page 2

Rebuff to Till Delegation By Brownell Stirs Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

SINCE the lynching of Emmett Till in Mississippi two months ago, aroused citizens in many communities across the U. S. have opened renewed struggles against the "Little Mississippi," the breeding swamps of racist violence in their midst. Last week in Chicago, the two-year fight to end anti-Negro mob rule at Trumbull Park homes reached a new climax. For four hours on Tuesday, a huge picket line ringed the block-square Chicago city hall. Across the Loop rang an outraged cry: "Mr. Mayor, we want action."

This was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the church movement, the labor unions in the most powerful joint action yet undertaken.

Returning from Washington at that moment was a delegation of 50 Chicagoans who had gone to see Vice-President Nixon and Attorney General Brownell to demand federal intervention in the Till case and in the Trumbull situation.

This was the action of a "March on Washington" movement which heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of the "storefront" churches on Chicago's South Side. "We have learned," a spokesman reported back, "that our fight is not only with the lynchers in the South but also with the jimcrow-minded administration in Washington which protects lynch law with inaction."

NIXON and Brownell refused to see this delegation led by Dr. C. W. Harding of Chicago's Victory Baptist Church. The head of the Justice Department civil rights division, Arthur B. Caldwell, said that the federal government had "no grounds" for entering the Till case.

Said one leader of the delegation: "They told us they couldn't do anything about the Till case and wouldn't do anything about Trumbull."

Meanwhile in Chicago, the deep running indignation of Negro and white citizens, tapped by the hideous slaying of the 14-year-old Negro child, directed itself against Mayor Richard J. Daley.

"You spoke out about Mississippi," declared one picket sign, "what about Trumbull?"

This was one of the hundreds of placards waving around the city hall, in time to the chanting of the demand: "Two years is too long." There were ministers' robes on the picket line and the blue zipper jackets of Packinghouse unionists, and the faces of Negro and white auto and farm equipment workers.

"We are demonstrating today to focus the attention of the people of Chicago, the nation and the world upon the disgraceful situation that has prevailed and still exists at Trumbull Park homes," said Willoughby Abner, executive chairman of the NAACP's Chicago chapter and a regional leader of the UAW-CIO.

THE KEY demand centers around the city's providing of full mobility in the community to the 29 Negro families living in the government housing project, so that they can use the streets, the buses, the parks, the shopping centers of the neighborhood without fear for their lives.

Contained in this demand was also the proviso that police must at last stop the aerial bombs, the rock-throwing, the ambushing of Negroes, the reign of terror against Negro women and children. There has been no let-up in this violence since the first family moved into the 15-year-old federal housing project in August of 1953.

Strengthening the picket action was the official support of the Chicago CIO council, which a week earlier had sent its own delegation to see the Mayor on the Trumbull situation.

Mayor Daley was being hard-pressed by a movement which has reached a new high of anger of determination since Chicago's Emmett Till was murdered by white men in Mississippi.

Enforce the 14th Amendment

Bloc of 14 Ready to Push Rep. Diggs Plan

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

A pro-civil rights bloc of 14 Congressmen has agreed to lead the fight to unseat five of Mississippi's six Representatives when Congress convenes next January, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) told an enthusiastic audience of more than a thousand people here last Sunday.

Powell said the bloc, which includes Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), will seek the enforcement of Section 2 of the 14th Amendment in line with the movement initiated by Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.). It will also work for adoption of a federal anti-lynch law, he said. Rep. Diggs was not present at the meeting because of a speaking engagement at a rally in Mobile, Ala., sponsored by the NAACP.

Under the last apportionment resolution of Congress, Powell said, there should be one Congressman

for each 350,000 residents. Applied fairly, he said, there would be 51 or 52 Negro Congressmen representing this country's 16 million Negro citizens. However, there are only three.

WHEN Michigan's Negro woman state Senator, Miss Cora Brown, was introduced as a speaker at the rally, Rep. Powell embraced her and turning to the audience predicted: "This will be the first Negro woman to sit in Congress and Michigan will send her there in 1956."

His remark was greeted with a great roar of applause.

Powell told the audience that the new rise of white supremacist terror in the U. S., demonstrated in the unavenged murder of Emmett Till, had caused deep concern among the colored peoples throughout the world. Discussing his recent trip to the Middle East, Rep. Powell said that representatives of the colored people there wanted to know "when we are going to help them fight for equality, against colonialism, and when we will have equality for Negroes in the U. S."

HE WARNED American ruling circles that lynching and denial of the franchise to Negroes will not be tolerated by the Negro people. "We are a peaceful people," said Powell, "but we are not going to have any child lynchings in Chicago, nor Detroit, nor New York, and I warn the white supremacists: don't try anything."



REP. POWELL



THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

Lynching Protests Continue NAACP Called "Conspiracy"

TILL LYNCHING protests covered the nation for another consecutive week, with mass meetings held in several more large cities. Three thousand heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mississippi address a Pittsburgh rally. At a similar rally in Philadelphia, Mrs. Ruby Hurley spoke to 3,000 more. The Philadelphia City Council passed a resolution protesting the Till lynching, and asking for punishment of the murderers. The Civil Rights Congress collected several hundred signatures on petitions asking Federal intervention.

MRS. MAMIE BRADLEY, mother of Emmett Till, addressed 9,500 at Uline Arena in Washington, D.C., and sought an interview with White House officials. Other meetings on the Till lynching were held before huge crowds in New York City; Flint, Michigan; Des Moines, Iowa.

GEORGIA'S Attorney-Gen-

eral, Eugene Cook, charged the NAACP with being "part and parcel of a Communist conspiracy." Speaking before the Georgia Peace Officers Association, Cook accused the Negro organization of being a "front" and designed to "overthrow the democratic governments of this nation and its sovereign states." Cook said that with Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, and with the aid of the House Un-American Activities Committee, he had "investigated" the NAACP, and was willing to go to court with his charges.

COUNSEL was appointed by Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to defend the Rev. Joseph A. Delaine, who fled South Carolina after a campaign of terror against him. Mr. Delaine, one of the leaders of the desegregation fight in Clarendon County, S. Carolina, fled the state after an exchange of shots with a band of unknown white men. The incident follows the burning of his church and home. South Carolina is seeking to extradite the militant clergyman.

A NEW JERSEY legislator, Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio, has announced that he will support the resolution to be offered by Rep. Charles Diggs, challenging the seating of Mississippi Congressmen, when Congress reconvenes in January. He also wrote the Justice Department about the Till tragedy, urging some action to insure justice being carried out in the case.

THE KKK was called to life again in Georgia, with the chartering of a new organization called "U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," headed by Samuel Green, Jr., son of the former Georgia Grand Dragon of the group.

A SHOTGUN attack on a union meeting, Ku Klux Klan style, was carried out by a gang of men wearing hoods, who fired into a gathering of members of the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO. Seriously wounded in the encounter were a white union organizer and five Negro union members. In all 12 members of the group were injured. Sheriff Willis McCall, notorious slayer of a Negro prisoner in the 1952 "Groveland Four" rape frame-up, refused to probe the incident.

There's \$ Sign on Klan Robes; Senator Would Overthrow NAACP

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN THE LITTLE town of Umatilla, Fla. (pop. less than 2,000) there had been no rumors of "insults" to a white woman by any Negro. The report which excited the citrus growers was that Negro field workers were organizing to increase their pay for picking fruit from 15 cents to 20 cents a box for budded oranges, and from 25 cents to 40 cents a box for seedlings.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19, the rumor was confirmed when some 20 Negro citrus workers and Otis Nation, an organizer for the CIO United Packinghouse Workers were observed meeting together in the Negro Masonic Temple. Four white men were seen surveying the gathering from an automobile which circled the hall, and just as the meeting was opened at 8:30 p.m. the four men, wearing white masks approached and through the doors and windows of the hall let go with shotgun blasts. Twelve of the assembled Negroes were wounded, one hospitalized.

The shooting was the climax of

supremacists in the Deep South. "Racist violence will be ended in Mississippi!" the Mayor was told. "It will not be tolerated any longer."

Nation remarked that McCall is always conveniently unavailable.

when the law needs enforcing. It was also revealed that McCall and his office had done nothing when the union leader reported the Klan's activity in distributing threatening leaflets against the right to organize.

The terror against organizing the citrus workers had reached such a pitch that some of the Negroes who suffered minor gunshot wound denied being present at the meeting. The FBI said it was not investigating. The sheriff's office said it lacked "details" for conducting an investigation. The growers would admit only that they had heard the union was there.

MEANWHILE the planters further east were limbering up legislative weapons as an adjunct to more violent forms of combatting organization. James O. Eastland, the owl Mississippi Senator who has served the planters and the big corporations well, announced that he "might" investigate the finances of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Eastland agreed with Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook in proposing that the NAACP

(Continued on page 13)

World of Labor

by George Morris

Is Labor Going Soft? Asks Big AFL Union

"ARE WE growing soft?" asks the editor of the Electrical Workers' Journal, magazine of the AFL's big and conservative International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The lead editorial of the October issue of the Journal was prompted by a look-back to the well-celebrated Labor Days of early years and the almost total absence of any parades or other such manifestations on Labor Day, 1955. The editorial sadly takes note of the change and goes on:

"Makes you stop and think—is there a connection? Are we growing soft? Are we too lazy or complacent to get out and show that we are proud to be unionists, proud to honor our labor pioneers and, incidentally, show the world that we are unionists, people with reason and rights and VOTE?"

"Is there a connection between the attitude of lethargy that lets us ignore Labor Day—and the growing anti-labor legislation in our country? Would state legislators dare to foist the infamous 'right-to-work' laws on our people if they were really organized, vigilant and militant?"

"Now is the time to think about these things—to remember that our enemies never relax and we can't afford to either."

A SECOND EDITORIAL, along the same lines, is prompted by the current campaign of the ultra-reactionary Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., for a slush fund to fight the "labor monopoly" as they call the AFL-CIO merger and to encourage the use of militia against strikers, like in New Castle, Ind. The Journal again sees the need of trying to "recapture some of the spirit of the labor pioneers," and warns:

"This isn't just talk. It is prompted by real need—the gravest need unionists can imagine—the life of our unions."

The editorial suggests that "we've got to fight fire with fire" and conduct a pro-labor campaign of our own that will put the anti-labor campaign in the shade."

We quoted the Journal at length because such frank talk is very rare in the labor movement these days. The general trend among labor leaders is to rationalize this "softness" and "lethargy" and put it on the credit side as evidence of labor's "strength" and ability to get things without struggle—as evidence of the "new era" in employer-labor relations.

The editorial in the Electrical Journal reflects the concern that is developing in some circles of labor well beyond the left, because of the increasing evidence that our labor officials have not been able to arouse a fight-back movement against the trend of anti-labor laws and court decrees. But while frankly admitting the sad situation the electrical union's editorial does not examine the reasons WHY we have such state of affairs.

There certainly is a connection between the "lethargy" and "softness" and some of the policies that have dominated the labor movement of recent years. When the trade union's officialdom tied itself to the cold-war chariot—to a war on "communism"—to a no-strike pledge and to a freeze or government-dictation on wages—its blood and vigor was drained. And many of the major unions have already been pretty lethargic for many years before the cold-war influ-

ences became felt.

MANY UNIONS won their initial strength at the start of the New Deal and then sat back complacently and let the lawyers handle most of their business at Labor Boards and in negotiations. Their sad awakening came on the morning after the first Tuesday of November, 1952. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union hadn't a major strike since 1933. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers hadn't a strike of consequence in 30 years. Few cities in the country had a building trades strike of consequence in a generation or more. Most railroad workers hadn't been in walkouts since the early twenties.

What has been the effect of the "war on communism" policy that has dominated the outlook of the unions, especially since 1947? Any militancy, not just the type that comes from the left, is more and more pictured to the public as "communism." The Madison, Wis., Times and New York Post, tried a stunt in the early days of the McCarthyite era to see to what extent the red-scare has really scared people. They sought to get signatures on a petition bearing the Bill of Rights amendments to the constitution. They were turned down by hundreds, and only a handful gave their names.

THE ATMOSPHERE of McCarthyism has had a great deal to do with the "lethargy" on political action—the difficulty many unions have been having to get a turnout of doorbell ringers and vote solicitors for even labor-backed Democrats. The recent studies of loyalty and "security" cases by the Fund of Republic and other similar agencies not even remotely related to the left, have shown that even persons who spoke for civil rights, associated with Negroes, or were just active in their unions, or were seen associating with "foreign looking" persons, were suspect. The propagandists of the National Association of Manufacturers have made the most of the "red-scare" hysteria to put even New Deal objectives in the "subversive" category.

Volunteer trade union work, activity by the rank and file in organizing, contract enforcement, vigilance, educational work and even attendance at meetings, has fallen off sharply because the spirit that attracts the workers to such activity, is fouled up by the red-scare.

When the editor of the Electrical Journal says we need to "recapture some of the spirit" of the earlier days of labor he is undoubtedly longing for days when workers proudly felt and acted like workers, in the spirit of their class, and did not ape their masters, and when a union's life was not stifled by ideological proscriptions and the club of government domination of every step it takes.

Of late much hope has been put on the AFL-CIO merger. Many think that the buildup of a gigantic 15,000,000-member force will arouse a new spirit. This writer was probably among the first to stress that the merger holds the promise of a new rise and a militant upsurge. But mere size won't make the difference. We can have a super-gigantic force with clay feet. Strength motivated by a fresh vigor and militancy can make the difference. That is what the rank and file will have to work for if the merger next December is to really come through with the hopes many place in it.

Mississippi His Home —'Now and for Good'

By CARL HIRSCH

IF THERE IS HOPE for Mississippi—and there is—part of it rests in the strong surgeon's hands of Dr. T. R. M. Howard. He is from Mound Bayou, Mississippi, this Negro leader. And whether you meet him in Baltimore or Los Angeles or Harlem or Pittsburgh, he quickly makes it clear that his home, his life, his future, his work are all rooted in the Deep South, "now and for good."

We talked together in North Chicago, seated in the lobby of a school building where Dr. Howard was preparing to tell once again his electrifying story of Mississippi lynch terror and the Emmett Till case.

"Even in these busy days, I like to tag home base every few days at Mound Bayou," he said, "but I've been on call so much lately, and I've just received an invitation from Prime Minister Nehru to come to India."

From out of the ferment around the Till case, a number of figures have begun emerging in stronger relief. None more dynamic than Dr. Howard.

FOR YEARS, he has been an increasingly militant and outspoken leader of the Negro people in the South. On August 28, the day 14-year-old Emmett Till was taken from great-uncle's cabin in Money, Miss. to be lynched, Dr. Howard began a new phase of the struggle which has found him tireless and unafraid.

For weeks he and others went

dragging through the swamps and backlands of the delta country, seeking the kind of evidence that even a Mississippi court could not deny.

Then following the trial, he began an unending tour across America, telling the story, articulating with his expressive face, his hands, his whole body the plea for the kind of united struggle which will end lynch terror and the second-class status of Negroes.

"I say we can't go to Korea and meddle into other people's business everywhere while this disgraceful condition exists here," he told this reporter with deep earnestness. "The Till case has warned America that she's got to begin living this democracy she's talking about all over the world!"

A youngish man with great vigor, brawny and lithe, Dr. Howard combines a half-dozen careers in one. He is surgeon-in-chief of Friendship Hospital in Mound Bayou, in this all-Negro town of 1,300. He heads the National Medical Association, made up of 2,000 Negro doctors.

He is also a director of a bank in Nashville, Tenn., and vice-president of the National Negro Business League.

MISSISSIPPI leader of the Na-

CHICAGO.

tional Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he works for Negro rights under many auspices and is an active member of the Negro Elks and Masons. He is also the head of the South's Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

He was busy this week trying to bring together a national gathering of Negro leaders in Chicago, seeking to bind together into a stronger cable some of the parallel lines of struggle.

Dr. Howard emphasized the demand that the federal government must intervene in the Till case, "at the White House level." He called on President Eisenhower for a conference to work out the means by which the U. S. Department of Justice can enter the case.

The Mississippi leader spoke caustically of the FBI "which seems to be unable to produce any evidence where the lynching of a Negro is involved." And he condemned the Mississippi prosecutors out of his own personal knowledge of what they failed to show in the Sumner trial.

As he speaks, Dr. Howard puts the lynchers on trial in a way they have never been on trial in Mississippi. It was he who sought out the witnesses Willie Reed, Amanda Bradley, Frank Young, Moses Wright, and others who were prevented from testifying.

"I TALKED to each of the people who were there, near the scene of the murder," he said. "No fair-minded jury in the world could listen to their testimony and fail to know beyond a doubt who killed Emmett Till."

The story of the early morning of August 28 is horrifying and bell-clear as Dr. Howard tells it:

"On that Sunday morning, about 6:00 A.M., Willie Reed was on his way to the country store for some breakfast meat. Walking down the gravel road, a green and yellow-

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STRATEGY ON MISSISSIPPI

From an editorial in the Pittsburgh Courier
Hysterical recommendations by Negro orators and editors for punishing Mississippi for its recent counter-attacks against desegregation and equal suffrage have been nationwide in the days since the miscarriage of justice at the Sumner (Miss.) trial.

Most of these recommendations have been characteristically devoid of realism and have, in general, served to create heat rather than light...

What Negroes CAN do is to organize to bring pressure on their various senators and representatives in Washington to implement and enforce the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Read this over twice and you can see that if enabling legislation is passed reducing representation in Congress and in the states guilty of denying Negroes the right to vote, Southern representation which is the backbone of the Democratic bloc in the House of Representatives (which gives Dixie the power to thumb its nose at the Federal Constitution and at the nation at large) it will be a stunning blow to the enemy.

To bring this about needs determination, money and organization which would have to come chiefly from colored people the nation over, on a much larger scale and in a more sustained manner than in the various fights for a Federal anti-lynching law.

It would call for an intensive (and therefore expensive) survey of the several hundred counties of the South to determine the extent of such denial of vote, and then a nationwide publicity campaign to acquaint the country of the facts and what the remedy should be.

It would require that wherever possible every Negro eligible to vote get out and vote for whatever candidates promised to back such a bill and to vote against those who would make no such promise, regardless of party label.

It could be brought home to the North, East and West that those states were being penalized because the Congressional representation of the South is disproportionately large due to the denial of the franchise to colored voters in Dixie.

Aid of certain sections of organized labor and of American business could be secured by showing that denial of manhood suffrage to Negroes is basically responsible for the cheap labor of the South which undermines wage standards and thus enables Southern communities to lure certain businesses to Dixie to escape higher taxes and wages outside the South.

We believe that such a campaign would frighten the South as no obscene letters, threatened hegira from Mississippi, "March on Dixie" or mob denunciation of that area, or even the Supreme Court's desegregation decree ever could or will.

To carry out a determined campaign of this kind which would be most nearly effective in curbing the South's political power based on Negro disfranchisement, a whole lot of money would be necessary, certainly not less than \$5 million—or about the average of two dollars from every Negro family.

The thing the South, including Mississippi, fears most is any reduction of its Congressional representation, which has enabled it to play so large a part in determining the policies of this nation throughout its history.

If it desires to continue playing that role, it must be forced to base its position on those citizens who are barred from doing so.

There are other strategies that the Negro national community can use in reprisal against the South's denial of free suffrage and civil rights, but the strategy outlined above would get the quickest reaction from Dixie and would enlist the greatest degree of white support outside the South.

Looks Like a Long Siege in Westinghouse Plants

Special to The Worker

THE STRIKE of more than 56,000 workers of the Westinghouse Electric chain threatened to become a long siege as the company concentrated on obtaining strike-breaking injunctions. The 44,000 striking workers of plants under contract with the International Union of Electrical Workers, CIO, were joined last week by 12,000 workers in plants covered by contracts with the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (independent) who have been negotiating with the corporation separately.

First of the Westinghouse injunctions was issued in Delaware County, Pa., where the Lester steam turbine plant was struck by 6,000 UE members three days before the IUE's chainwide strike began. That injunction was issued without the formality of a hearing, as required. Pickets were limited to three to a gate, 10 feet apart.

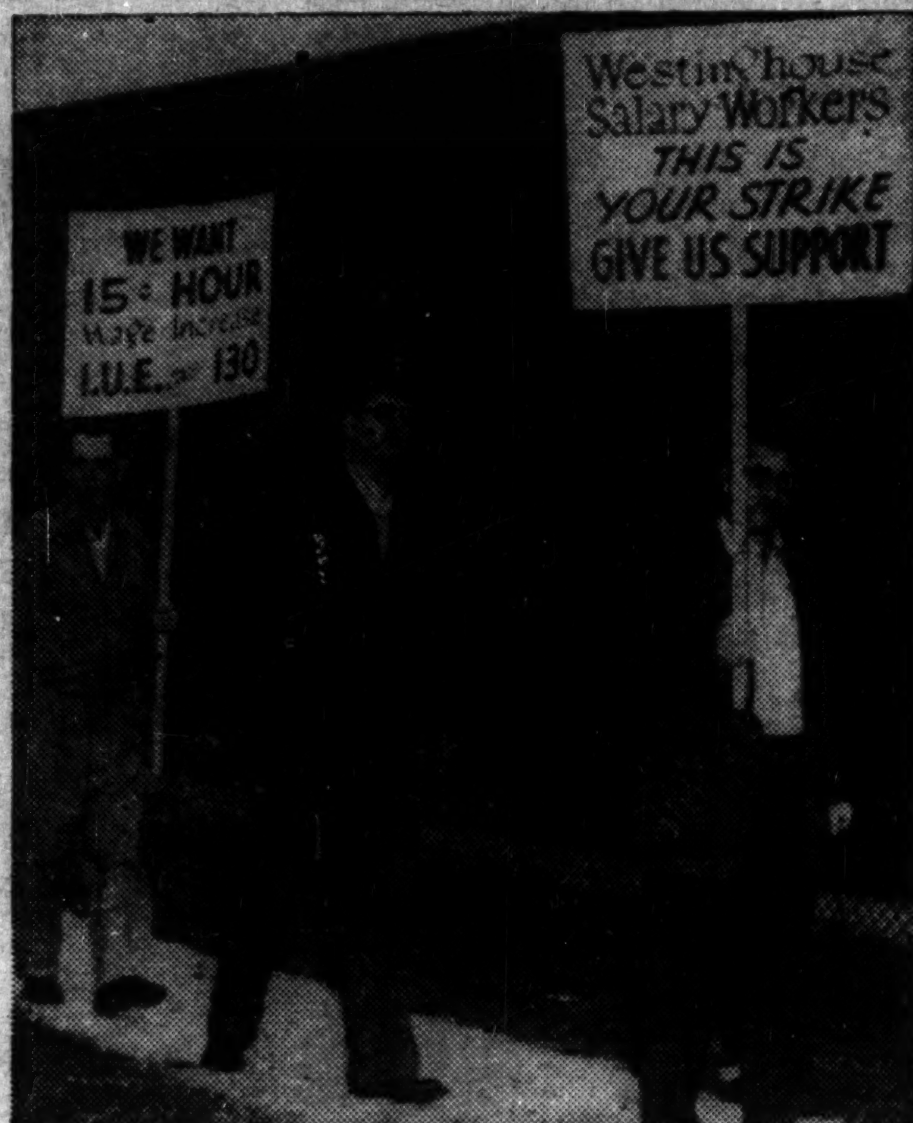
Some days later, Westinghouse secured injunctions to ban mass picket lines at the big East Pittsburgh plant where the IUE's largest and most militant local in the chain—Local 601—is waging a strike. Another injunction barred mass picketing at the Homestead, Pa., plant.

PRELIMINARIES to seeking injunctions were in the form of mass police concentration at other of the company's plants to force a path through picket lines for non-striking salaried and supervisory employees. The alleged "violence" is then used by Westinghouse attorneys to obtain more injunctions.

A third group of Westinghouse locals are affiliated with AFL unions. The unaffiliated Federation of Westinghouse Unions of Salaried Employees with some 13,000 members in the chain, is also bargaining. The latter two groups are not on strike.

Westinghouse is demanding a five-year contract now, although its pact with the UE and IUE has a year to run. The company also wants to freeze wages to a raise of three percent a year. In addition, the company demands the right to re-time "measured day work" jobs to set new (higher) work-loads, and to switch to day work where employees are still on incentives. The latter move initiated in East Pittsburgh against day workers and in Lester against the predominantly incentive pay workers there, is actually a drastic wage cut.

AT LESTER, where the strike began, the company provoked it by suddenly cancelling the local



IUE members picket Westinghouse plant in Baltimore.

supplementary pact and submitting to the union's representatives a new job pay sheet shifting the workers to "measured day work." More than 95 percent of the workers would suffer a wage cut under the new plan. In some categories the cut would run as high as 90 cents an hour. The average for the entire plant, Local 107 estimates, is 20 percent.

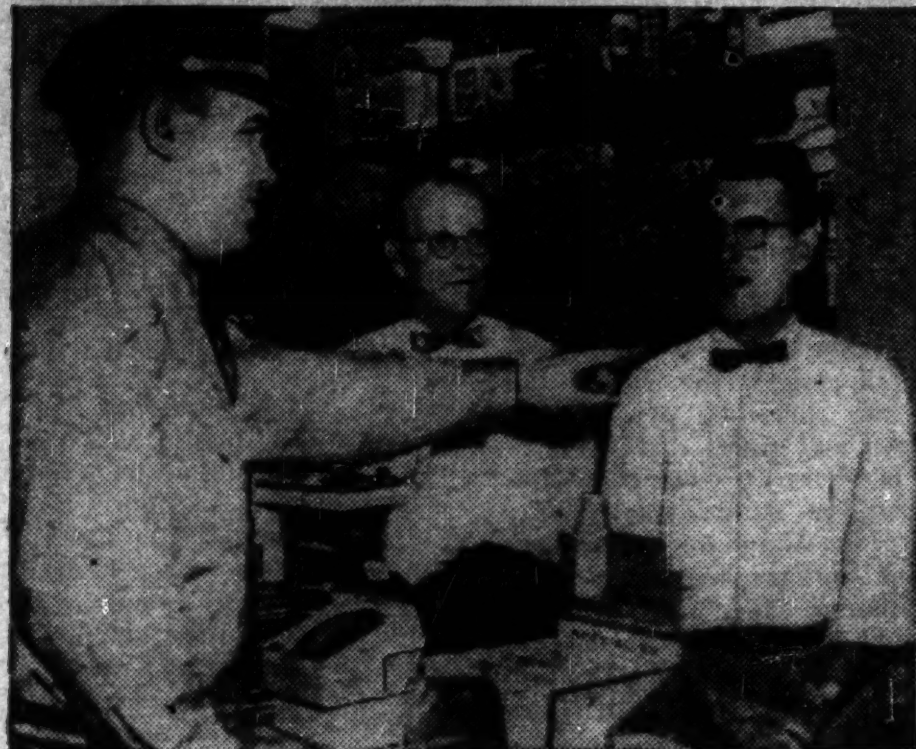
That local's long-standing role as the keystone union in highly industrialized Delaware County brought it the support of the entire labor movement of the area, including the United Labor Committee of Delaware County of AFL and CIO unions. The AFL's Central Labor Council of the county and other CIO and AFL unions pledge full support to the unaffiliated UE.

IUE Local 601 and UE Local 107 have recognized the common issue in the fight and have eyed each other sympathetically. Representatives of a number of UE and IUE Westinghouse locals here for their respective negotiations

have exchanged views unofficially and expressed a willingness to work together. Their difficulty is the refusal of James B. Carey, head of the IUE to accept the UE's proposal for joint action in the strike.

The UE has called the remaining plants covered by its contracts on strike following a breakdown of negotiations. In Jersey City the UE locals of production workers went out in sympathy with the striking salaried IUE members in the plant.

ANOTHER major difficulty for the UE and IUE workers in Westinghouse is the contract James B. Carey signed with General Electric stretching for five years. The company is making the most of its claim that it is offering the same terms that Carey hailed a "great victory" when the pact was signed with GE. Most of the local leaders in Westinghouse don't see eye to eye with Carey on this and other issues.



Martial laws has been lifted in New Castle, Ind., but curfew and other restrictions on normal life continue. Taverns must close at 10:30 p.m. Pictures show (above) Mayor Paul McCormack receiving proclamation of martial law from military governor and (below) police sergeant warning druggist to remove liquor from the shelves.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL Okays Fur Merger • Guardsmen at New Castle

THE EXECUTIVE council of the AFL last week gave formal approval to the merger of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and the Fur and Leather Workers Union. AFL president Meany said Archie McVickers, AFL representative who has supervised purge operations in the fur union, will continue at this post for another six months after which, Meany said, the executive council will "take another look."

INDIANA Gov. Craig last week dropped his martial law edict for the New Castle Area but continued his reign of Na-

tional Guard strikebreaking by permitting 150 guardsmen to remain at the Perfect Circle gates under civilian authority. Carl Batchfield, president of UAW Local 307 reiterated the union's stand not to negotiate "with bayonets at our backs."

MEMBERS of the CIO United Steelworkers were voting last week in 2,000 local unions to fill the vice presidency and three regional directorships in the hottest election in the union's history. A million members are qualified to vote and the final count is not expected for 10 days. Chief race is for the vice presidency, with Joseph Molony of New York challenging the administration ticket headed by Howard Hague. Hague has the support of president David McDonald.

JAMES CAREY, president of IUE, told a congressional committee hearing on automation that these streamlined production methods did not, as claimed by employers, create new jobs. Frank Powers, retired official of the AFL telegraphers testified that automatic devices had eliminated 57,000 jobs in telegraphic communication in the past 25 years.

A STRIKE of the CIO packinghouse workers last week shut down the Indianapolis stock yards. Between 10,000 and 20,000 hogs pass through these yards daily during this season.

PRODUCTIVITY of textile workers per man hour increased nearly three percent during the first half of 1955. This fact, said the CIO textile workers union "emphasizes the justice and the economic necessity of substantial wage increases throughout the industry."

Hog Prices Still Falling

Farmers Fume, Politicians Fret

CONFLICTS on farm policy appear to be shaping up within both major parties as the agrarian crisis continues to grow.

Government reports showed that for the third quarter of 1955, farm income on an annual basis fell another 5½ percent to a new five-year low. The third quarter income was 11 percent below the first quarter of the year. New farm mortgages for the first six months of this year totaled \$1,300,000,000—the largest amount of new mortgages taken out in any half-year period since the government started to gather statistics in this in 1934.

Hog prices dropped in a single week from \$18.91 a hundred-weight to \$14.33 last week. The drop, continuous for some time, caused such sharp outcries that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson was forced to make a gesture to the farmers for fear of the political repercussions. He ordered buying up of \$85,000,000 worth of dressed pork and lard to be used in school lunch program, for institutions and surplus relief.

In the light of the fact that the

BENSON'S ACTION was taken following disclosures that there is a sharp battle within the Administration regarding agrarian policy. Benson's position has been a do-nothing one on the grounds that small farmers who should be eliminated, are being driven out. Hence their problems are no longer the concern of the Agriculture Department. The big farmers are getting along in Benson's view, and so there is no crisis in agriculture.

Eisenhower's Big Business cabinet is not opposed to this view.

But the politicians in it, such as Vice-President Nixon, are scared stiff of the political consequences. They recall the midwest farm crisis beat Gov. Dewey in 1948, and they want no repetition in 1956. So Nixon is reported by the Des Moines Register to believe that Benson must "act," and to be meeting with Benson to tell him so. Benson's meagre plan to buy hogs followed this disclosure.

It will hardly meet the situation, and the conflict within GOP circles on this issue is likely to sharpen, especially as Congress goes into session in January, with the farm situation as a major problem for legislation.

WITHIN top Democratic circles there is a policy conflict, too, which is likely to be reflected in Congress. Both Adlai Stevenson and New

York's Governor Harriman, leading candidates for the Presidential nomination, told a conference of midwest Democratic leaders that they were for restoration of "rigid" 90 percent parity for basic crops. Stevenson also urged direct production payments, or subsidies, to farmers for perishable crops, as well as for land taken out of production for conservation purposes.

But Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La) who heads the Senate Agricultural Committee, said, in effect, that 90 percent of parity would get by in Congress only over his dead body. Ellender is responsible for holding up Senate action on 90 percent parity, after it passed the house, at the last session of Congress.

Thus, while midwest Democratic leaders indicated their congressmen would battle for 90 percent parity, Ellender made it clear he would go the other way.

Ellender is chairing a Senate subcommittee which last week held open hearings in the midwest on the farm crisis. He is trying to bar farm organizations, and to confine the hearing to individual farmers. At Worthington, Minnesota, the farmers booed Benson's name, cheered proposals for 90 percent parity, jeered opponents of parity increases.

Temporary Stay Won For Claudia Jones

CLAUDIA JONES, whom the Justice Department sought to deport upon her release from Alderson Prison, has won a temporary stay of deportation pending further medical examination.

The stay, a decided victory, came just two days before Miss Jones' release.

As she travelled by train from Washington, D.C., to New York City last Monday, friends and well-wishers thronged to greet her at each train stop. Highlights of the homecoming were some 200 persons who jammed the Penn Station level as she came slowly up the moving staircase as well as some 350 who attended a reception in her honor on Tuesday.

Miss Jones, upon orders of her doctor was not present at the Tuesday reception. Her father, Mr. Charles Cumberbatch, accepted congratulations on her behalf. Gifts and messages from all over the nation were piled high on a reception table.

A hearing on the temporary stay of deportation is scheduled in Washington, D. C., on Monday, Oct. 31 in the Federal District Court.

Miss Jones' personal physician has made arrangements for her to be hospitalized at New York's Mt. Sinai hospital for a thorough check-up and series of treatment.



CLAUDIA JONES

WHILE the threat of immediate deportation upon release from prison has been overcome, there can be no illusion that the Justice Department dropped its intent to carry out her deportation despite the fragile condition of her health.

Immediately prior to her release, a physician was called into the prison to examine her. His findings were that she was able to stand the rigors of deportation. The prison doctor had stated earlier that all Miss Jones needed was proper diet.

Friends and associates who have seen Miss Jones find this hard to believe in view of her fatigue and general outward appearance upon

arrival in New York.

Weakened by the ordeal of imprisonment and extended hospitalization, Miss Jones has been confined to her home where only limited phone calls and visiting are permitted pending her admission to the hospital. Warning that the deportation threat yet exists, the Committee for Defense of Negro Leadership urges that messages be sent the Attorney General, Washington, D.C., calling upon him to halt deportation proceedings until Miss Jones has fully restored her health.

High Court to Hear Arguments On Steve Nelson Case Nov. 15

By CONNIE BART

On November 15 the U. S. Supreme Court will hear arguments in the sedition case of Steve Nelson. The decision of the Court will affect the rights of all including every trade unionist.

Steve Nelson was convicted in the Pittsburgh Court of "sedition" under a law enacted in 1919 during the wave of hysteria following the first World War. He received a sentence of 20 years in jail. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court threw out the conviction—and sentence—on the ground that the law was unconstitutional since a state has no jurisdiction in such cases—this right being reserved to the Federal Government. They further found that there was not one bit of evidence to substantiate the charge that Nelson had ever advocated the overthrow of the government.

As stated in the Pittsburgh Press following this ruling by the

Court, "Unfortunately, the U. S. Supreme Court has an established rule that it will not note jurisdiction in a case in which the state itself throws out a state law."

Despite this precedent, the Pennsylvania state attorney general did appeal to the Supreme Court. By that time, he had lined up the Attorneys General of 26 other states, including New York. Two other states are presenting individual appeals, and Brownell is participating for the Federal Government.

AT PRESENT there are "sedition" cases on appeal in a number of states, notably Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan and New Hampshire. All are being held up pending decision on the Nelson case.

Involved in this case is a ruling that will determine whether Dixiecrats can continue to hide behind the "states rights" justification for "right-to-work" laws.

Herbert Thatcher, Washington labor attorney who represents a number of AFL international unions will argue the case for Steve Nelson before the Supreme Court.

A statement issued by the Committee to Defend Steve Nelson has appealed for funds to defray the legal expenses of the Nelson case. A total of \$15,000 is needed immediately to pay the current costs, the committee says.

Contributions should be sent to the committee at room 200, 6 E. 17th St., New York 3, N. Y.



STEVE NELSON

Our Foreign Editor Catches the Plane

Between the 2 Genevas—What's Ahead for World?

By JOSEPH CLARK

THE SIX DAYS of the summit meeting at Geneva produced the historic renunciation of a world atomic war by the Big Four. What will the three weeks of the Foreign Ministers meeting produce? This is being written just before I board the plane for Geneva.

It would be foolish to try to predict what will happen these next 3 weeks. But here we are—between two Geneva conferences—and what has happened since the summit meeting should give us a good idea of how things shape up.

The foreign ministers meeting is part of what British Foreign Secretary Macmillan called "a long haul of negotiations." That in itself shows how much was accomplished by the summit conference.



FOLLOWING THE summit meeting a wave of enthusiasm swept all over the world. This wasn't foolish optimism on the part of the people who had been struggling so long for the principle of big power negotiations. It was based upon the fact that each side, in the words of the pro-labor British weekly, New Statesman and Nation, "renounced the arbitrament of nuclear war without abandoning its main objective of policy."

So enthusiastic were people here and abroad about the new Geneva spirit that the long-time cold war warriors became quite worried. Shortly before President Eisenhower was stricken he made a speech at Philadelphia. In this speech he carried out a purpose decided upon at a meeting of the National Security Council in Washington. This meeting, according to James Reston, chief of the N. Y. Times Washington Bureau, resolved "to put a brake on the enthusiasm for the spirit of Geneva."

FOR A WHILE it seemed that the Administration would play the kind of phonograph record it had been playing before the summit meeting. Readers will recall that Dulles and Eisenhower had warned about having high expectations about the Geneva conference. But the people proved correct. The Administration cold war experts and cold water dousers were wrong. And the interesting thing was that on the eve of the foreign ministers meeting the Administration spokesmen had to change the record. This time both Dulles and Vice President Nixon made "optimistic" statements about the prospects before the foreign ministers meeting.

This was a tribute to the power of public sentiment and pressure. But it did not mean there was

clear sailing for the foreign ministers meeting. On the contrary, though the renunciation of war has been achieved, at least for the while, what remains is the settlement of the existing differences between East and West. The goals of such settlements were outlined in the Directive adopted in Geneva by the heads of state to the foreign ministers.

These set three aims for the foreign ministers:

1. European security and German unification.
2. Disarmament.
3. Development of contacts between East and West.

On each of these issues Dulles, and the spokesmen for the other Western powers, have indicated that they are sticking by the same objectives which they pursued throughout the cold war.

ON the question of European security the three western powers had a preliminary meeting and worked out a plan on European security which they are presenting to the Soviet Union. This, will in their view, make necessary Soviet agreement on unification of Germany. But the main thing is that they have been going right ahead with plans for rearming West Germany and incorporating the new Wehrmacht divisions in NATO.

There's been a steady chorus in the press and other information agencies of big business saying that the Russians are blocking German unification. This is refuted by the British New Statesman and Nation (Oct. 8) when it asks:

"Is it necessarily unreasonable if the Russians are unconvinced of the value of being guaranteed by an anti-Soviet military alliance whose bases encircle their territory. . . . Finally, are the Russians insanely suspicious if they doubt whether a sovereign Reich, reunited and earmarked, would necessarily be susceptible to control—even if NATO intentions were unexceptionable?"

The fact of the matter is that not just the Russians but all Europe is resolved that rearmend Nazis must never again menace the world. This time a revived Nazi army would be armed with hydrogen bombs—and the prospect is viewed most realistically by all peoples of Europe. So if the German question proves the most difficult at the foreign ministers meeting it's for a reason readily understood by most Europeans. Namely, that the decision still stands to put German divisions into NATO.

Folks in Europe, regardless of political persuasion, realize that Germany can be reunited only if it

will be pledged not to join ANY military alliance directed against ANY power in the world. Since the summit meeting Adenauer's trip to Moscow proved that the bullheaded position of the State Department has brought a great loss for America's diplomatic position. The successful negotiations for diplomatic relations and trade between West Germany and the USSR proved that if we continue to oppose reunification based on real security guarantees, Germany will seek unification through direct negotiations with the Soviet Union.

ON DISARMAMENT the obstacle to agreement has also been outlined. This is not a charge by the Russians. But a conservative paper of the conservative railroad unions in this country, "Labor" (Oct. 22) asks the question:

"Is the U. S. Government about to abandon hope of achieving atomic disarmament?"

And "Labor" gives the grounds for its concern when it quotes "a little-noted strategy speech by Air Force Secretary Donald A. Quarles. Quarles declared the best hope of maintaining peace lies not in seeking mutual disarmament but in 'our maintenance of a truly decisive air force'."

Secondly "Labor" recalls that at the recent meeting of the UN sub-commission on disarmament the U. S. delegates reneged on all previous disarmament agreements:

"The U. S. delegation," "Labor" wrote, "began by 'reserving' (that is, cancelling) all its previous points of agreement. In other words, everything would have to start afresh."

The irony is that the Soviet government had accepted the previous Western positions on limitation and reduction of arms. They have also said they would accept President Eisenhower's aerial survey proposal if it is combined with the actual arms reduction plans which had previously been agreed upon.

So as on the German question, disarmament was one of those issues where public sentiment would have to be expressed clearly and loudly in order to improve the prospects of negotiated settlements.

On the third Geneva agenda item—East-West contacts—public opinion has already forced considerable progress. Present delegation exchanges, cultural exchanges and increase trade between Western Europe and the socialist countries are evidence of this progress. But here too the hopes are high that through spurring this East-West contact much more, especially from our country, the other issues at Geneva will prove easier to solve.

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- The 5th Upheld Again
- Charlie Chaplin Speaks Up

THE FIFTH Amendment as protection in political witch-hunts was upheld in federal and local courts last week. Federal Judge Joseph McGarraghy cleared Prof. Barrows Dunham, formerly chairman of Temple University philosophy department, of contempt of Congress charges. Dunham had declined to reply to any question except to give his name before the House Un-American Committee in 1953. Another teacher, Herman A. Beilan, of the Philadelphia public schools was held to have been unjustly dismissed from his job for invoking the Fifth. The ruling was handed down by Common Pleas Court,

which declared that the firing of the teacher for alleged incompetency was a "subterfuge" to hide political reasons.

A NEW YORK law to legalize firing of public employees who invoke the Fifth was challenged before the U. S. Supreme Court. Prof. Harry Slochower, Brooklyn College faculty member for 27 years, was fired in 1952 for refusing to discuss former political associations. Justice Hugo Black questioned whether a state law to deprive a person of rights guaranteed under the Constitution had ever been upheld. No decision was made immediately by the court.

NEW DATA on William H. Taylor, employee of the International Monetary Fund, was being considered again last week by the International Organizations' Employees Loyalty Board. Taylor, accused by Elizabeth Bentley, notorious government informer, of being a "communist spy," brought up new evidence to refute these charges. Four grand juries, thus far, have refused to indict Taylor on any ground, his lawyers point out. As in previous instances, the loyalty board did not call informer Bentley for cross-examination.

A "friend of the court" brief was filed by 25 Methodist ministers on behalf of a Supreme Court review of the California Smith Act case. The clergymen, members of the Southern California - Arizona Conference of

(Continued on Page 13)

An American Reporter Finds the 'New Look'

(We print below a question and answer report made by Henry Shapiro who was United Press correspondent in Moscow from 1937 to 1953. The UP said, in recording the interview, that they had assigned Shapiro to find out "how genuine is the new look in Russia." This is Shapiro's report, issued a few days ago, after a return visit.—Editor.)

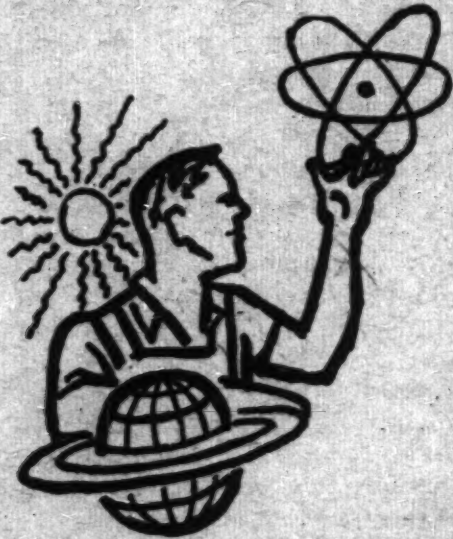
By UNITED PRESS

MOSCOW.—Q. What is the single most striking change you have noticed since your return?

A. The moment I crossed the Finnish-Soviet border west of Leningrad, I was struck by the extraordinary courtesy and friendliness not only of officials but of private citizens. They no longer avoid foreigners but instead were eager to chat with me. And the first newspaper I read was refreshing. From the press have disappeared the phrases like "warmongering Americans, cannibals, hyenas."

Q. When you talk with a Russian man-in-the-street these days, what is the first question he asks?

A. He asks: "Does America really want war with the Soviet Union?" I believe, in his own mind, he now has become pretty well as-



ured that the answer is "No." Then he inquires about American politics, living standards and foreign policy.

Q. Suppose you should ask him: "Is the world predestined to become Communist?"

A. He would say "yes" and he would believe it thoroughly. The younger generation of Russians has grown up indoctrinated since 1917 to believe world communism is inevitable. His view, as seen through Marxist doctrine and little else, is one of steady growth of Communist power and a similar decline of capitalism. That view has not changed since Stalin's death.

Q. Suppose you should ask him: "But don't you think Americans live well and happily?"

A. He would agree Americans live well. The high American living standard is common knowledge to most Russians I had known before and those I have seen since my return. But he would not necessarily agree that Americans live happily. On the basis of Soviet literature, press and radio plus the few Hollywood films they have seen, many Russians think of the United States as replete with violence, criminality, juvenile delinquency and racism.

Q. Have Moscow prices and supplies (food, clothing, housing, transportation, entertainment) changed since you were there last?

A. Prices of food and clothing have changed hardly at all in the last two years. But the stores do appear better stocked and there are fewer shortages. People on the streets appear better clothed. There have been some price reductions on certain manufactured articles such as household equipment, cameras, bicycles, refrigerators. Entertainment is in a lighter vein—there is more comedy and satire in the films, theater and radio. There has been a steady increase in foreign plays and movies and visiting foreign entertainers.

Housing rents are low. But despite a substantial building program only a little dent has been made in a most serious housing

crisis—probably the worst in any European capital.

Q. Has censorship for American reporters eased?

A. Though formal censorship continues foreign correspondents are now able to report more freely than at any time since the war. Censors work faster and are more reasonable than anytime within my experience during the past 20 years. Reporters have far greater latitude for critical comment on Soviet domestic and foreign policy and Soviet personalities. The seamier side of Russian life, including crime, can now be reported.

Q. Has travel become more relaxed for foreigners?

A. Yes. Formerly barred areas such as Siberia, Central Asia, the Volga regions and the Caucasus now are accessible although many other areas are still out of bounds. It is easier and faster to obtain permission to travel to remote outposts.

Q. Will the average Russian discuss who is top man in his country?

A. Yes, he will discuss it. But the average unsophisticated Russian, a taxi driver or housewife, will say there is no top man. When pressed, a mechanic told me: "Comrade Khrushchev is leader of the Communist Party. Bulganin heads the government. But there is no one-man vozhd." Vozhd—the Russian word for leader—has not been used since Stalin's death.

Q. From your own personal observations and conversations, who would you say is the No. 1 Russian now?

A. Under the Soviet system of Communist Party monopoly, Khrushchev as first secretary is unquestionably No. 1 of the 11 members of the Presidium who make basic policy. So far as overall authority and prestige go, Khrushchev has a slight edge on Bulganin. But power is apparently shared with other members of the Presidium including Molotov and Malenkov. I have heard no one call Khrushchev "Khozyain" or "boss" as Stalin was frequently designated.

Q. Suppose you should ask a Russian if he really thinks he has a choice when he votes?

A. A simple Russian would say he has the choice of voting for a single list of candidates or against them—by crossing out names on the ballot. The ballots contain only one name for each office. Other Russians might insist that some choice is enjoyed at factory and farm mass meetings where candidates are picked.

Q. Is juvenile delinquency a problem in Russia?

A. Yes, as indicated by press campaign against drunkenness, laziness and immorality of youth. The particular butt of Soviet cartoons is the so-called "stilyag," slang for "golden youth." He is shown hanging out in bars, molesting girls, shirking work. Church attendance by youths is considered juvenile delinquency. Parents are held accountable for their children's actions and may be prosecuted.

Q. What kind of TV programs do Russians see?

A. The accent is on cultural programs with most TV time devoted to plays, films, concerts and newsreels. There are no commercials, soap operas, crimes or violence, unless related to war scenes. The nearest equivalent to American programs are puppet shows for children. Recent changes include short weekly American newsreels, foreign sports and light music.

Q. Does the average Russian have any desire to visit countries outside his own?

A. Desire is putting it mildly. Russians are avid travellers inside the country and extremely curious about the outside world. A relaxation of internal and external tensions, normalization of currency

(Continued on Page 10)

British Rank and File Ask Return to Socialism

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

LONDON.

Newspaper headlines here reflect the estimate of the Labour Party National Conference in Margate. The Observer proclaims "A Party Adrift" while the "Sunday Times" says "... forces of destruction and growth are both there." The Daily Worker editorial is headed "Mists of Margate."

Contrast this with the newspaper headlines of the previous week dealing with the Conservative Party conference in Bournemouth. Typical and reflective of that conference were these: "Mr. Butler's New Slogan: Expand Success and Curb Excess" from The Times, or "Restraint Will Be Intensified" screamed the Financial Times; or in another "Times" headline "More than Enough Subsidized Homes." And on foreign policy the news from the Tories was "Triple Alliance as Peate Basis," not the Geneva Conference.

There were no "Mists" at Bournemouth. The Tories were on the offensive. The successes they were going to expand were increased production, higher exports, fabulous profits, curtailment of consumer credit, increased taxes and mortgage rates. The so-called excesses to be curbed had to do with the workers, pensioners, and school children. Restraints were to be put on wages, housing subsidies were to be slashed, educational and school allotments cut,



curtailment in building new Council houses, and even cheap milk and school lunches for school children are to be considered for the axe.

IN CONTRAST, Margate was a confused spectacle. The sentiment of the rank and file found expression in some 52 resolutions on policy, 50 of which were from local Constituency Party branches. These all expressed in one way or another great concern at the drift of the Labour Party away from a "policy of Socialism."

But the key issues of the day, restated so pointedly and brazenly only a few days before at the Tory Conference were all ignored. There was no call to action against the offensive announced at Bournemouth against the British workers. The leaders were still living in a pre-Geneva atmosphere and did not differentiate themselves by as much as a hairs-breadth from the foreign policy of Sir Anthony Eden.

This question of restoring a Socialist policy to the party arose time and again. During the first day various resolutions on the subject were debated; cleverly selected for major discussion by the Executive was one from Govan, Scotland, which sought to commit the Labour Party to the nationalization without any compensation, of the iron, steel, textile, engineering, shipbuilding, chemical and building industries, as well as all banking and credit facilities.

Mr. H. Selby in introducing the resolution stated: "We claim that we are a Socialist Party, but we are



pursuing the policy which takes us in an opposite direction."

Mr. H. Dalton of Walton said they "had been straying from their Socialist principles and if that continued it would be the beginning of the end."

Mr. Ralph Milleband of Hampstead said: "If we abandon Socialism we abandon that which made us a great party."

Mr. R. Waterton of Kingston said the trade union leaders had the feeling that the rank and file did not know anything. The working class is a damned sight more educated, efficient, and able to do the job than the leaders of the Labour Party and large trade unions think, he said.

Mr. Heywood, T.U.C. General Council spoke out sharply, declaring we "must go slow on nationalization."

THE EXECUTIVE then put up the old spell-binder, James Griffiths, to answer. Removing all restraints of demagoguery, he talked for 30 minutes about his old Socialist and Christian faith. Reaching the present he claimed it was the Labour Party's success in bringing about the Welfare State that helped to defeat them in the General Election.

Then he attacked the idea of nationalization without compensation. He then submitted a substitute for the Executive to study party policy for three years, and submit reports in the interim on such subjects as equality, ownership of industry, the publicly owned industries, housing, pensions, the nuclear age and automation, and others.

The Govan resolution was defeated and all others remitted to the Executive. Thus the Right Wing turned the Labour Party into a Study Group for three years, while the Tories are on an all-out offensive against the workers.

The so-called secret session to discuss the Wilson Committee Re-

port on why the Party lost the election, was neither secret nor did it address itself primarily to the various organizational observations and conclusions. Even Mr. Harold Wilson, erstwhile associate of Aneurin Bevan on occasion, had to admit that he did not think that organization alone was responsible for the party's election defeat.

This session saw the start of a slashing attack, including threats of organizational reprisals, against Bevan. The TUC leaders Tom Williamson and W. Weber blamed Bevan for the loss of the election. Bevan struck back sharply at the role of the TU leaders and their use of the Bloc Vote to defeat the wishes of the rank and file. He challenged their right to claim they represented the will of their members. He further accused them of engineering his expulsion on the eve of the election.

WHILE BEVAN used his great oratorical ability effectively against the Right Wing, he failed to grapple with the basic questions of policy, failing even to pose most of the questions he had written about in this week's weekly "Tribune." He described the debates that had occurred at the conference as "charades." Nevertheless, when he concluded he got the longest applause of anyone throughout the Conference and stole the show.

A lively debate took place on the issue of peace. Two resolutions were finally adopted. The AEU moved a resolution which was carried calling for speedy action at the UN to get an arms cut and a ban on atom weapons. This was seconded by R. Casasola, president of the Foundrymen's Union in a rousing speech, who declared the world situation today was healthier as a result of the Geneva talks and that the conference should welcome the lead of the Soviet Union, both on its approach to Peace and its cut in the armed forces. Another resolution moved by the Vehicle Builders calling for a cut in the service call-up was also carried.

However, a moving speech by Mrs. Poole of Finchley, demanding the abolition of the H-Bomb which brought the conference to its feet, and a separate proposal by Mr. K. Zilliacus, M.P. calling for a general agreement and peaceful co-existence between the U. S. A. and the Soviet Union and that Britain should "refuse to be committed by the U. S. to go to war if the U. S. fails to come to terms with us on how to make peace," both brought Mr. Attlee to his feet.

He opposed both resolutions. He

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"THIS IS ONE OF THESE HUSH-HUSH JOBS. THE ONLY THING YOU'RE ALLOWED TO KNOW IS HOW MUCH PROFIT YOU GET."

On the Way

by ARNER W. BERRY

Too Many Negroes Without Representation

LET'S PUT it this way: There are more than 10,000,000 American citizens living in the states represented in the Southern Governors' Conference who are totally unrepresented in government. There are variations, of course. In both Maryland and Kentucky Negroes hold seats in the state legislatures, and there are a handful of Negro city councilmen in North Carolina and Tennessee. But these elected representatives have constituencies totaling more than 500,000 votes. But there are roughly three million Negroes living in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, for example, who are totally excluded from the official affairs of their states.

It is to relieve the hardships for democracy in this vast political desert of disfranchisement that Rep. Charles S. Diggs, the Michigan Democrat, has proposed a campaign to limit Congressional seats to Mississippi. The Michigan freshman has been joined by Rep. Adam C. Powell, of Harlem, and millions of lesser and small "d" democrats, in seeking to spread the benefits of the Union.

It took the brutal murder of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till, in Mississippi, to bring dramatically to the attention of the nation a condition which for years has been taken for granted. No one took much note when in 1948, Eugene Dennis, then the general secretary of the Communist Party, challenged the right of Mississippi's John Rankin to a seat in the House of Representatives, since his election was in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. But the crime was there then, continuing day by day to strangle democracy where the illegal practices were in force and to hamper democracy with the power thereby usurped. Lynchings, "rape" frame-ups and acts of brutality were protested, but the legal and political superstructure upon which these acts were based was not challenged. The 90-odd Representatives from the states which still practice "white rule" were still seated in Congress where, joined with anti-labor northern reactionaries, they have been able to block liberal, labor, and civil rights and social welfare legislation.

And for those who caution "patience" while "education" and "persuasion" are employed on the unreconstructed rebels we have Mississippi as an example of a good place to start. Here where democracy is at its lowest ebb and where racism is being promoted by every official and organ of opinion, is the challenge.

Official Mississippi is most conscious of what real democracy would mean for "white rule" in that state. Its governors, attorneys general and semi-official press have had no inhibitions in making it known that any "education" leading toward equality of races is insulting to them and unacceptable. This, in Mississippi, goes for individuals, the United Nations and the United States Supreme Court.

IT WAS Sen. James O. Eastland, Mississippi's senior Senator, who accused the Supreme Court of being dominated by "left-wingers," and it is Eastland who has been openly advising all in Mississippi that they must resist abid-

ing by the Court's ruling against segregated schools.

The Jackson Daily News, as the spokesman for the administration of Gov. Hugh White, has actively sought to justify the kidnap-murder of young Till by racist attacks on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and upon Till's family. But the Daily News also indicates that there is a sensitive regard for the proposal of Rep. Diggs. It proposed on last Oct. 16 that all the states of the Union share Mississippi's "problem" by accepting as citizens a number of Mississippi Negroes equal to 10 percent of their population.

Racism has become embedded in the minds of ruling Mississippians that they cannot conceive of Negroes as free citizens who might not want to leave their homes. And these entrenched "white rule" Mississippians are not backward about telling why they must hold to this un-American, unconstitutional mythology.

"We have too many Negroes," yell these politicians. Too many for what? They don't complain that there are too many Negroes working on cotton plantations. They suffer no excess of Negroes as saw mill workers, road workers, cooks, house maids and other sundry occupations. There are too many Negroes only when the matter of desegregation and the right to vote is concerned.

THE Jackson Daily News indicates Mississippi is willing to give up more than half of its present labor force in order to preserve "white rule." In fact, the Negro press has been discussing for weeks now that there is a secret plan afoot in the Magnolia State to so terrorize Negroes that they will have to leave their homes, reducing the percentage of Negro citizens. If Negroes can be reduced to an insignificant minority, then they can be "contained," reports the Negro press on the Mississippi undercover plan. This is "white supremacy or bust." But the Mississippi leaders are soliciting the cooperation of the federal government in the project.

Diggs, himself a native of Mississippi, knows that the Mississippi Delta, where many of the counties' Negroes comprise as much as 80 percent of the population, is the Negroes' traditional home. They should be protected in their right to enjoy American democracy in the home of their fathers rather than seek a minority status among strangers.

Immediately involved will be three of the six Mississippi seats in Congress. But will not the six in South Carolina be affected also? And the 10 seats for Georgia? Just think what this could do toward changing the Congressional picture and the national political climate.

The Jackson Daily News, in an editorial on Oct. 16, whistles in the dark on this issue. Reps. Diggs and Powell, writes the editor, will fail to "bar the seating of representatives from states which refuse to permit Negroes to freely exercise the franchise . . ." The record, continues the editorial, shows "failures of similar past proposals aimed at coercing states which have regulated and limited political activity by Negroes."

The editorial may be right about the record. But how long can the record stand against a world fighting for a democracy more than a century overdue? And our patience is at an end.

John Wanted to Know Why They Beat Pickets

BUFFALO. — On the night of Aug. 31, John Noto was arrested by the FBI charged with being a member of the Communist Party. It was not surprising that reaction selected this area, where up till five years ago Noto was a leading community figure, for an attempted crack-down. During the last six months there has not been a week when at least three or four thousand workers have not been out on strike. Thirty thousand

in auto, over dissatisfaction with the contract; 40,000 in steel over wages and grievances. Curtiss-Wright has been in and out, over a long list of grievances; 13,000 in Bell Aircraft; and Westinghouse struck in a chain-wide movement against speedup. Grain and flour mills in this largest milling center in the world were out ten weeks on wages; Sylvania Electric on wages. There was two-week transportation strike and many smaller plant disputes.

In addition militant movements among the Negro people, beginning with the Lieut. Keane case, in which a white police officer held up two Negroes at gun-point, and culminating in the Emmett Till protest meeting called by the NAACP, the largest such meeting ever held in Buffalo.

Reaction wanted to throw a scare into this situation. But their success was limited to scaring one five-year-old child.

JOHN NOTO was driving home from his sister's house with his wife, Florence who was pregnant, his mother-in-law and his young daughter, when 12 strapping FBI men in three cars forced them to the curb, and proceeded to handcuff Mr. Noto. Little Helen cried out in alarm, "Mummy, call the police to stop these bad men!" This child's cry for justice is a cry which many of our finest citizens have already taken up.

A year ago you heard it said everywhere with a laugh and a shrug, "You can't win." Today we know, and increasing numbers of people know we can win. This is what our struggle around the Noto case has proved to us.

John Noto was born in Pennsylvania, the year the U. S. entered World War I. Always thoughtful and questioning, he was an excellent student, received a medal from the Sons of the American Revolution for outstanding citizen-



JOHN NOTO

ship in eighth grade, and graduated second in his class from East High, Rochester, N. Y.

Like most workers' families in those days, they lived doubled up with the grandparents. John did not of course question this, but he did question why the police beat up his grandfather, an old man of 63 for picketing?

Then there was his mother, recently home from hospital with her third child. Did she just die of "asthma" or was her condition aggravated by the horrible beating of her father?

And when his uncle Paul came back from fighting the Spanish fascists, why should he have to fight deportation? The case was won. But then the Immigration Bureau want to deport Uncle Leonard, because the family had a midwife, not a doctor, at his birth and the birth was not registered in the backwoods of Pennsylvania.

SO EARLY in life, John Noto

realized it wasn't enough to love liberty and democracy, you have to fight and work to keep them. And John Noto worked—first as grocery clerk and construction worker. And he fought. Four years in the army, overseas in both east and west theaters of war. Mustered out as staff sergeant in 1946 he went to work for Bliss and Loughlin in Buffalo.

He fought the speedup and low wages through the unions, by ballot, by persuasion and every legal means. He fought against segregation and discrimination, against the poisonous idea of white supremacy which has recently resulted in the Emmett Till murder. In every situation Noto showed the white workers that the Negro was their necessary ally in the fight for decent living conditions, and at all times their staunchest friend.

In 1951 he left Buffalo with his family. In 1954 a grand jury secretly indicted him. When he returned here in 1955, he was arrested by the FBI which suggested Noto had fled from Buffalo in 1951 to avoid questioning. His family pointed out that he could not try to avoid in 1951 something that didn't happen till 1954. In a letter to the press published Sept. 10, in the Buffalo Evening News, his aunt, Mrs. Paul List, described the arrest: "I am told he was arrested without a warrant, and I understand the arresting officers refused to identify themselves. His family did not know if he was being arrested or kidnaped. Is this the legal, the American way?"

YES, THE PEOPLE would like to know, and they have listened sympathetically to the story told by Mrs. Florence Noto and Sara Farash, John's sister. These two young women, one pregnant, both with small children, have been

(Continued on Page 14)

They Defied Lily-White Tradition

WHERE ARE THEY NOW? . . .

Almost a year ago Carl Braden, his wife Ann, and five other men and women were indicted on a charge of "sedition" under an old Kentucky law which had not been used for over 20 years. The seven had been among a circle of acquaintances who had helped guard the home of a Negro family, the Andrew Wades, in an all-white neighborhood, after several racist attacks had been made on the house.

When the home was bombed in the spring of 1954 and made unlivable, as a climax of these attacks, the Kentucky attorney-general, questioned, but immediately released, the KKK elements who had burned crosses around the Wade home. Then, in a surprise move, he charged the bombing was a "communist plot" to arouse racial



unrest, and arrested those who had worked the hardest to help the Wades stay in their new home.

Carl Braden, only one of the group tried thus far, was convicted of "sedition" in a fantastic trial, and given a 15 year prison sentence and fined \$5,000. After eight months in jail, under \$40,000 bail, he is now freed while his case is appealed to a higher court.

The "sedition" law under which Carl Braden was convicted is being considered this fall by the Supreme Court, in an appeal by Steve Nelson, victim of a similar "sedition" law in Pennsylvania. If the law is declared unconstitutional, Braden will be free, and the other defendants need not stand trial.

In the meantime, however, persecution and hysteria has damaged the lives of all those connected with the case, except the racists who wanted to drive the Wade family out of the neighborhood.

Andrew Wade, the young Negro veteran, his wife, and children, have not been able to find another house. They are crowded in with his mother and father, while his savings are tied up in the wrecked house.

Bomb damage to the \$11,300 house amounts to \$5,000. Though the house was covered by insurance, the court will not permit the money to be paid, on the contention that title to the property is "unclear," and since the case, or journal,

lending agencies have refused to make Wade a loan for a new home.

The house itself still stands, as left by the bombing, "a monument," says Carl Braden, "to the inhumanity of those who seek to stop desegregation in the South."

The oldest of the defendants, I. O. Ford, spent his 80th birthday in jail. Enfeebled greatly by lengthy imprisonment, before his bail was cut from \$10,000 to \$3,000, he is living on social security benefits.

Vernon Bown, formerly a truck driver, lost his job as soon as his name figured in the trial. He now earns \$28 a week at an occasional service station job. He spent five months in jail, awaiting bail.

Miss LaRue Spiker, a social worker, is trying to live by making leather goods, and working on commercial mailings.

Miss Louise Gilbert, considered one of the outstanding social workers in Louisville, had to go to Philadelphia to find employment with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Lewis Lubka, formerly a shop steward for the CIO electrical workers' union, is looking for work as a welder's assistant.

The Bradens and their two children live on unemployment compensation, since Carl was summarily fired from his job as a copyreader on the Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE WORKER'S ALMANAC



NOVEMBER

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."—William Cowper,
in "The Winter Evening".

NOVEMBER 1

1886.—Strike of slaughterhouse workers began in Chicago.
1919.—400,000 soft coal miners throughout the U. S. struck for wage raises, shorter workday and work week.

NOVEMBER 2

1794.—Birthday of William Cullen Bryant, writer of prose and verse, fighter for Abolition.
1943.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, was elected to the New York City Council. He was re-elected in 1945.

NOVEMBER 3

1912.—Birthday of George Meyers, victim of Smith Act. Write him at P M B 21428, Petersburg, Va.

NOVEMBER 4

1941.—Peter V. Cacchione, Communist, now deceased, was elected to the New York City Council. He was re-elected in 1943 and 1945.
1855.—Birthday of Eugene Victor Debs, industrial union and Socialist leader.

NOVEMBER 7

1837.—Elijah Lovejoy, Abolitionist and editor, was murdered by pro-slavery attackers at



Alton, Ill., while defending his press. Four days before his death, Lovejoy stated in a speech: "I have sworn eternal opposition to slavery and by the blessing of God I will never turn back. I can die at my post but I cannot desert it."

1841.—Slaves on board U. S. Creole revolted and sailed the ship to Nassau in the B.W.I. They were freed by a British court.

1934.—Fiorello H. LaGuardia was elected liberal reform mayor of New York City.

NOVEMBER 8

1737.—Anne Hutchinson was condemned by the theologians of Massachusetts colony after a trial for heresy, in which she asked for freedom of conscience as a right.

NOVEMBER 9

1731.—Birthday of Benjamin Banneker, Negro inventor, astronomer, and a member of the committee that laid out the city of Washington.

NOVEMBER 11

1914.—Birthday of Howard Fast, American novelist, winner of the Stalin Peace prize.

1919.—Wesley Everest, I.W.W. leader, was lynched by a mob after an American Legion parade had attacked I.W.W. headquarters in Centralia, Washington.

NOVEMBER 12

1815.—Birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, outstanding leader and fighter for women's rights; initiator of the famous Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, which launched the organized woman's rights movement in the U. S.

NOVEMBER 13

1914.—Birthday of Roy Wood, victim of Smith Act. Greet him at P M 1 21280, Lewisburg, Pa.

1945.—First big post-war strike began when workers of General Motors walked out for wage increases, closing 96 plants.

NOVEMBER 14

1900.—Birthday of Aaron Copland, American composer.

1938.—The Committee for Industrial Organization became the Congress of Industrial Organizations at its founding convention at Pittsburgh.



NOVEMBER 16

1864.—General William Sherman of the Union Army started on his march from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga.

1873.—Birthday of William C. Handy, Negro composer and arranger, "Father of the Blues."

NOVEMBER 17

1914.—Joseph Hillstrom (Joe Hill), I.W.W. organizer and song writer, was executed at Salt Lake City on a framed charge of murder. On his last day of life, he telegraphed to William D. Haywood: "Goodbye, Bill. I will die like a true-blue rebel. Don't waste any time in mourning. Organize."

NOVEMBER 20

1920.—Trade Union Educational League was



founded in Chicago by William Z. Foster.

1948.—Robert Mallard, Negro auto salesman and farmer, was lynched near Vidalia, Ga., for having urged Negroes to vote in primaries.

NOVEMBER 22

1909.—Clara Lemlich sparked the waistmakers' strike of 20,000 women in New York, mostly Jewish and Italian. The strike became known as "the uprising of the 20,000."

1939.—Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Jewish Morning Freiheit, died.

NOVEMBER 24

1954.—Israel Amter, Communist leader, charter member of the Communist Party, organizer of the unemployed in the 1930's, died in New York.

NOVEMBER 26

1896.—Birthday of Virgil Thomson, American composer.

1893.—Death of Sojourner Truth, Abolitionist leader and speaker; outstanding crusader for women's rights.

NOVEMBER 29

1811.—Birthday of Wendell Phillips, fighter in the cause of anti-slavery, woman suffrage, and land reform.

NOVEMBER 30

1835.—Birthday of Mark Twain, great American writer, fighter against American imperialism.



1951.—Largest white-collar strike in U. S. history began when more than 12,000 members of the Insurance Agents Union struck in 35 states and D. C. against the Prudential Insurance Co.

Compiled by Elizabeth Lawson

He Wrote 'Ten D



"Return of John Reed" April 1918.

By JOSEPH NORTH

"THE EDUCATION OF JOHN REED"—selected writings with a critical introduction by John Stuart; paper, \$1.75; cloth, \$3.00. International Publishers.

JOHN REED'S LIFE was a triumph despite its tragic end at the age of 33. Two years before he came down with the fatal typhus he wrote "Ten Days That Shook the World," the first and most brilliant account of the turning-point of history. His book has been translated into virtually every language of the world. It is a masterpiece of reporting which captured the epic of the Russian Revolution, its weight in man's affairs, its politics, its drama, its color and its Homeric poetry.

It was a work few men of letters in his time could achieve. Yet it was done by a man whose entire literary life consisted of one brief decade. The graduate of Harvard, Class of '10, was dead by 1920. Those brief 10 years were preparation for the book that was his masterpiece. John Stuart in his essay intro-

ducing this thoughtful selection of Reed's writings (International Publishers) gives you the Odyssey of those years, supplies the key to help you understand how Reed came to do it. For who could, at the time, prophesy that this big, apple-cheeked, brawny son of Oregon, reared in the atmosphere of a sort of provincial aristocracy, have so identified himself with the dispossessed classes, come to understand their aspirations, their ideas, to do the work he did.

A generation of Americans has come up that should know about Reed. If his book were to reach millions here today it would be a major setback to the propaganda of those who brought us to the brink of war with the Soviet Union.

REED won his spurs as the nation's ablest reporter before he identified himself irrevocably with the men of Labor. The unfolding of his life, brief yet stormy and infinitely meaningful, is the contribution to this selection that Stuart has made. We learn that part of what Reed became can be traced to his years at Harvard which he en-

'The Big Lie' in

"TRIAL," MGM boss Dore Schary's latest effort to advance the cold war, is a complicated thing indeed. There are stories within stories. There are patent attempts at deception, there are convolutions and traps in the plot that take it far outside the usual critical measures sufficient unto a movie.

On the surface it might pass as a slightly above average suspense courtroom drama, pivoting on bigotry. The story deals with a Mexican boy, Angelo Chavez, who is found on a beach at night with the body of a dead white girl. This happens near a small California town. He is suspected of mur-

der, arrested and an attempt is made to lynch him.

A young law professor, David, seeking courtroom experience, is "sucked in" to handle the defense by a Communist lawyer, Barney Castle, and his secretary-mistress, Abbe.

As the struggle to save the innocent boy unwinds, David gradually learns he is being used by the Communist lawyer along with the boy. Barney Castle has no interest in simple justice. His aim is to blow up the trial into a national campaign by exploiting the bigotry involved, to make a class war martyr out of the boy and to raise a huge "defense fund" presumably to be used to advance the "Communist line" and to pad his own pocket.

Days That Shook the World'

tered in 1906. The young, imaginative, romantic giant from Oregon, though a kind of hinterland aristocrat himself, could not meet the rigid standards of the Back Bay Brahmins. He sought the kudos that goes with becoming a big man on the campus—editor of two college papers, manager of the musical club, captain of the water polo team and song leader of the cheering section, but he sensed early that the upper gentry would never accept him. "In turn," Stuart writes, "he was repelled by their cold, cruel stupidity, and the narrowness of their gaudy lives." It was a time of disenchantment, those years when the muckrakers like Lincoln Steffens dug up the corruption of municipal politics and the capitalist high-and-mighty flexed their muscles for world conquest. Though Reed never joined the Harvard Socialist Club (of which, incidentally, Walter Lippmann was president) he was impressed by its crusading fervor, its ideas. He heard prominent radicals and he was not horrified.

Yet, during college and immediately afterward, as he rose swiftly in the journalistic world as one of its brightest stars, he had a duality of spirit, was of "two souls." He craved the limelight of success, the big money and the easy life, but he came soon, in New York, to discover, at first hand, the existence of classes. In New York's streets, Reed later wrote, "I got the first perception of the life of my time."

HE WAS not, at the outset, a man who trusted ideas overmuch. Too much corruption of fine words met him wherever he went; he must test ideas in the crucible of his own experience. "I had to see," Reed wrote. On his travels through the metropolis he observed "the ugliness of poverty and all its train of evil, the cruel inequality between the rich people who had too many motor cars and poor people who didn't have enough to eat. It didn't come to me from books that the workers produced all the wealth of the world, which went to those who did not earn it."

The young Lochnivar out of the west went forth to gather up all experience. He offered his services to the old Masses where, as editor and contributor, his association with men of socialist ideas and action, whetted the sharpness of his mind and threw him, perforce, among ideas which he had to assess.

His single greatest experience those years came during the big 1913 strike of silk workers in Paterson, N. J., where he met Big Bill Haywood and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, IWW leaders then who were later to become leading Communists. He was arrested and jailed for four

days merely for watching the strike. The courage of the strikers inspired him and he quit his job with American Magazine to help to organize a memorable pageant in the old Madison Square Garden in New York.

But even then he did not become a permanent recruit in Labor's army. Paterson "was an exciting incident to be cherished in the course of living an exciting life," Stuart writes, but it was not an enlistment for the duration. A spell in Europe, for rest and change, and then back to New York when Metropolitan magazine asked him to go to Mexico to cover the revolt of the hungry peons against a new lineup of dictators. He was 26 then and the assignment was about the biggest journalistic plum of the time.

HIS REPORTING on Mexico was superb; he rode with the cavalry and lived the hard life of the infantry that fought mag-



JOHN REED

nificently under their leader Pancho Villa. This was splendid proving ground for his bigger assignment that was to come in the 10 days that shook the world. He saw a nation of peasants imbued with the bright dream of freedom; and he caught that dream and that fight. The crackle of bullets as well as the swift, character sketches of men in the ranks and also of their leaders are in these pages. You can see through his eyes the whirling dust of the brown plains as the battles swirled up and down the land, feel the fear and the courage of men going into battle. You could hear "the careless song of birds" amid the cries of the dying. The man writes with all five senses.

Yet, at first, he did not examine in detail the issues of the struggle and its turbulent history. "Nor did he seem to care," Stuart says. Reed knew the guerrillas were the underdogs, wanted land, wanted freedom, and that was enough for him. He did not see, not yet, Mexico in its full

context of an imperialistic world.

ON HIS return to the United States, he went to Ludlow, Colorado, where John D. Rockefeller's army shot up a tent colony of strikers, murdering men, women, children, hunting them like game. In many respects this is his greatest single piece of reporting; detail follows detail until the entire history and atmosphere of the tragic epic is recreated. When you are through with his article in this book you have sweated through that strike.

And then came the first World War. All that he had learned began to jell into a pattern. "Except for the victims, Reed saw nothing with which to identify himself on either side of the belligerents," Stuart says. He could not give Metropolitan what it wanted—"color, glory, thunder." He would not write a word which might swing his readers away from the position of neutrality.

On his return he was sickened by the prostitution of those who sold their talents to glorify butchery. Some had been his friends. He suffered grievously when his mother and brother assailed him for his position against the war which he saw as a "trader's war." Several years before, the biggest magazines vied for his talents; he was the day's Stephen Crane, Metropolitan said, he had been praised by Rudyard Kipling, and the lordly Lippmann called him a genius. Now only the left-wing magazines were his home. "He was a marked man," Stuart says, "the rebel who had gone a little too far and refused to join in the big swim."

But his faith in the working-class did not fully sustain him; it was misled, divided, blind, he felt, to its own class interest. He could not understand why the Socialists of the world had not stopped the war before it started; the honest intellectual was still groping. Though he was tortured by doubt he would not quit the struggle: that would

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TV Views

By BEN LEVINE

Your Money or Your Life

"MAMA" has returned to the TV screen after a summer recess, and once again Peggy Wood, as the Norwegian mother in San Francisco, guides the faltering steps of her two daughters and a son, Nels, on the threshold of life. It was Nels' turn to be the central character in the program I saw one Friday night.

The story was something like the "Not As a Stranger" film in capsule form. The pill was made even sweeter in the "I Remember Mama" tradition.

Nels, who is now a medical student, writes a paper on surgery, and his theme is that a surgeon is a master craftsman coldly and confidently repairing the human machine.

The dean of Nels' medical school and his surgery professor shake their head over this bit of 18th Century mechanical materialism. They assign Nels to be assistant at a hopeless operation, to teach him there is a region of human ignorance and doubt in medicine, a region which, the professor kindly explains to Nels, who is about to quit the medical career in his disillusionment, must be left to God.

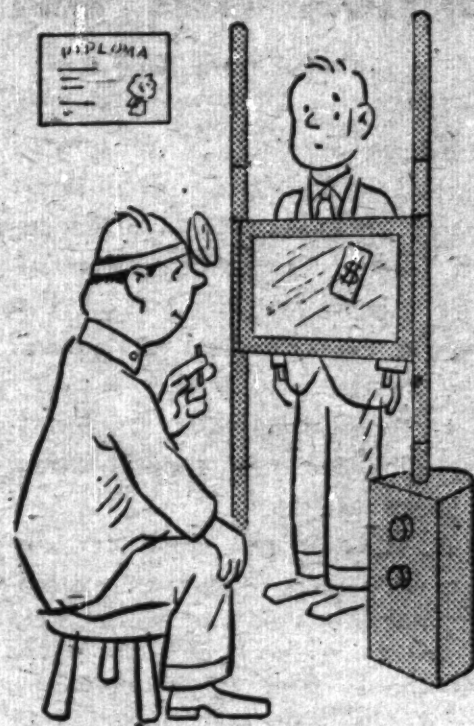
This TV version of a fledgling doctor's dilemma, was forced, by the half-hour time limit, to rely on a fantastic assumption that a medical school dean and a top professor would give so much time to correcting the philosophy of a student who was not particularly distinguished by ability or wealth. Nels' anger at the failure of an operation is also difficult to understand. Did he expect he would be able some day to guarantee immortality to his patients?

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION is becoming of increasing interest to the television industry. The Medic program on Channel 4, Mondays at 9 p.m., has rightly earned high praise

for its realism, which has shocked some people and delighted the vast majority. Its stated aim is the laudable one of reducing the fear a person naturally feels in submitting his body to the white-coated, white-masked gods of surgery.

I was moved especially, on the Medic program, by the clinics for deaf children and by the brain experiments in a Louisiana institution where Negro as well as white patients were given long and painstaking treatment.

For all this I am grateful, yet I should like to see, on the



Medic program, what is being done to allay the greatest fear of all in the field of medicine—the money question, the problem of the fees that make sick people hide from doctors when they are poor and bankrupt them when they have some savings.

I AM NO ENEMY of doctors, and I wish long life to them as well as to their patients. I myself, during World War I when I was a messenger boy for a theatre ticket agency, owe my

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Sean O'Casey Greets Gurley Flynn

The following letter from the noted Irish playwright, Sean O'Casey, to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, expresses the warm admiration of one Irish fighter for freedom to another, who is in prison. The occasion for the letter was Miss Flynn's 65th birthday.

St. Marychurch,
Torquay,
Devon, England.

Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn:
Dear Comrade, Irish, and, at least, not ashamed of it. I understand that you reached your 65th birthday on Aug. 7 of this year. I—one who is on his way to a 76th birthday—sending you a sincere greeting, wherever you may be—in jail or out of it.

It is, in my opinion, nonsense to think of you as any but a brave and noble woman, who, like most of the artists and poets and thinkers who gave new resolution to life, stood by that principle that all men are born equal, and so should have equal opportunities to live a full life. It is not this man or woman who owns the world, but all men and all women who own the right to make the most of what the world can give them, that life, however hard, may have a golden light around it.

Even where you are at the moment, in whatever kind of what is called a cell, this light steals through and lingers round the heart of the brave and good woman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. My dear greeting to you, an Irish one, and my love, too.

Yours very sincerely,
SEAN O'CASEY.



Sean O'Casey, the Irish playwright, is regarded by many critics, like Brooks Atkinson of the Times as world's greatest playwright.

Hollywood Dress

WHEN David realizes he is being duped he attempts to withdraw from the case. But when he learns that Castle is deliberately handling the trial in a way to get the death penalty for the boy ("we need a martyr") he returns to the case and, introducing an obscure point of law, gets Angelo off with a light sentence in a juvenile home.

Woven into this plot is a love affair between David and Abbe. This reaches its climax when she confesses she joined the Communists while still in college ("because I wanted to be different, to stand out from the crowd.")

Her disillusionment with the party grew as she came to know more about "its true character." ("Do you know why they have

their stocking seams all crooked and their slips showing sloppily? It is because they make sex as meaningless as a drink of water—you don't dress up to go to the drinking fountain.")

The sadder but wiser liberal law professor and the reformed Communist woman face bravely into the future, realizing they are branded for life but determined to make the most of it.

THAT'S something of the surface plot. To get the full, rich flavor of "Trial" one needs to take a look at producer Dore Schary.

Schary is the Great Innovator. He was among the first of Hollywood's bosses to recognize

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WORDS THAT WILL LIVE...

The following poem was written by John Greenleaf Whittier to celebrate the passage of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery in the United States. The amendment was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, on December 13, 1865.

On Hearing the Bells Ring on the Passage of the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery.

It is done!
Clang of bell and roar of gun
Send the tidings up and down.
How the bellfries rock and reel!

How the great guns, peal on peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!

Ring, O bells!
Every stroke exulting tells
Of the burial hour of crime.
Loud and long, that all may hear
Ring for every listing ear,
Of Eternity and Time!

For the Lord
On the whirlwind is abroad;
In the earthquake he has spoken;
He has smitten with his thunder
The iron walls asunder,
And the gates of brass are broken!

Loud and long

Lift the old exulting song;
Sing with Miriam by the sea:
He has cast the mighty down;
Horse and rider sink and drown;
He has triumphed gloriously!

Blotted out!
All within and all about
Shall a fresher life begin;
Freer breathe the universe
As it rolls its heavy curse
On the dead and buried sin.

It is done!
In the circuit of the sun
Shall the sound thereof go forth.
It shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a voice,
It shall belt with joy the earth!

AMERICAN REPORTER

(Continued from Page 6)

exchange and travel facilities would see a flood of Soviet tourists abroad if arrangements could be made. This year saw the first modest attempt to permit private Soviet citizens to travel to East European countries and to Finland and Sweden.

Q. Are Russian children interested in and informed about aviation, nuclear weapons?

A. Aviation yes, nuclear weapons no. Russian children are probably as much or more air minded than any in the world. There are numerous aviation model clubs. Most children, asked what they would like to be when they grow up, will say a flier or engineer. But little or no information is available to children on nuclear weapons.

Q. Are there evident civil defense preparations?

A. Nothing in the way of air raid tests or public shelters. Occasionally newspapers publish guarded descriptions of the potentialities of the H-bomb but there is no specific speculation, such as in American newspapers, about what it would do to a certain city.

Q. Do the Russian people themselves seem to reflect a softening in their personal behavior?

A. Unquestionably. They smile, laugh and talk more freely among themselves and with foreigners. They exchange political anecdotes and write increasing numbers of critical letters to the newspapers.

Q. During courtship, where do young Moscow boys and girls go for entertainment?

A. The theaters, concert halls, restaurants and parks of "culture and rest" as well as factory clubs are favorite places. In the summer time the parks arrange open-air folk and ballroom dancing. In the winters there is much ice-skating and skiing. Displays of affection are rare in public although, in the summer time, the youths swarm to the parks, woods and riverbanks. Automobile necking is not a communist luxury.

Q. Is there any change in women's fashions or appearance?

A. Yes, women are becoming increasingly more style conscious and newspaper editorials encourage them. Black-heeled nylons are the rage this fall. Moscow saw several big fashion shows this year and the circulation of fashion magazines is increasing. Some Chinese silk, Italian and French textiles are now available. The women are on a style trend of revealing rather than concealing their figures. The beauty parlors are flourishing. But Russian girls are still a long way from the elegance of Western women.

Q. Do the Russian newspapers ever make fun of their own country? Are there jokes in the papers? Comic strips?

A. Some fun - making but far less than in a Western nation. "Krokodil," the weekly humor magazine, frequently lampoons bureaucracy, inefficiency, mismanagement, shoddy consumer goods and shortages, but personalities of leaders are untouchable. The newspapers are deadly serious. They publish no jokes or anecdotes, no comics.

Q. Should you go to a Russian Orthodox church on a Sunday morning, how many people would you see and how would they conduct themselves?

A. Moscow's 50 churches are usually spilling over on Saturday nights and Sundays. The Patriarch's Epiphany Cathedral congregation numbers up to 2,000, while the smaller churches draw several hundred each. On Sunday morning the two-hour services are repeated past noon.

Q. Do you think the likelihood of war with Russia has lessened?

A. Definitely yes. World tensions have gradually been reduced since the end of the Korean war, culminating with the Geneva conference. Aside from the progress toward normalization of East-West relations in the last two years, there is growing realization there is a military stalemate as the result of nuclear weapons which make war mutually suicidal. The H-bomb is probably the strongest single deterrent to war.

British Labor

(Continued from Page 6)

defended the H-Bomb, since you "cannot detach" this from the general question of defence. He also supported Sir Anthony Eden's approach to disarmament. Both of these resolutions were defeated. An amendment by the Fire Brigades Union that peaceful solution of the German problem demanded a European security system was defeated by a four to one vote.

OTHER SHARP debates took place on the right of workers to strike, which the TUC leaders all condemned as interference with TU affairs. Bevan argued for a resolution separating the Pension Scheme from National Insurance Act and to have it financed by a system of direct taxation. This was also defeated.

Estimating the Margate Conference the Daily Worker declared editorially:

"The main reason for the sad situation of the Conference was that the Left inside the Labour Party has lost a sense of direction. It knows what it does not want, but is (unclear) as to what are the outstanding things it should seek to get incorporated into party policy. . . ."

In contrast to the Southport TUC where the same type of Right Wing Leaders were in control, there was absent in Margate, as a consequence of the system of political bands and "taxation without representation" the leaders of millions of unionized workers. The presence of the Horners (both miners and firemen) Haxels, Cardners, Scotts and others would have galvanized into a consistent fighting force the loyal and devoted, although disorganized, Left forces in the Labour Party Conference.

Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party, in a letter distributed to the delegates at the Margate Conference, said:

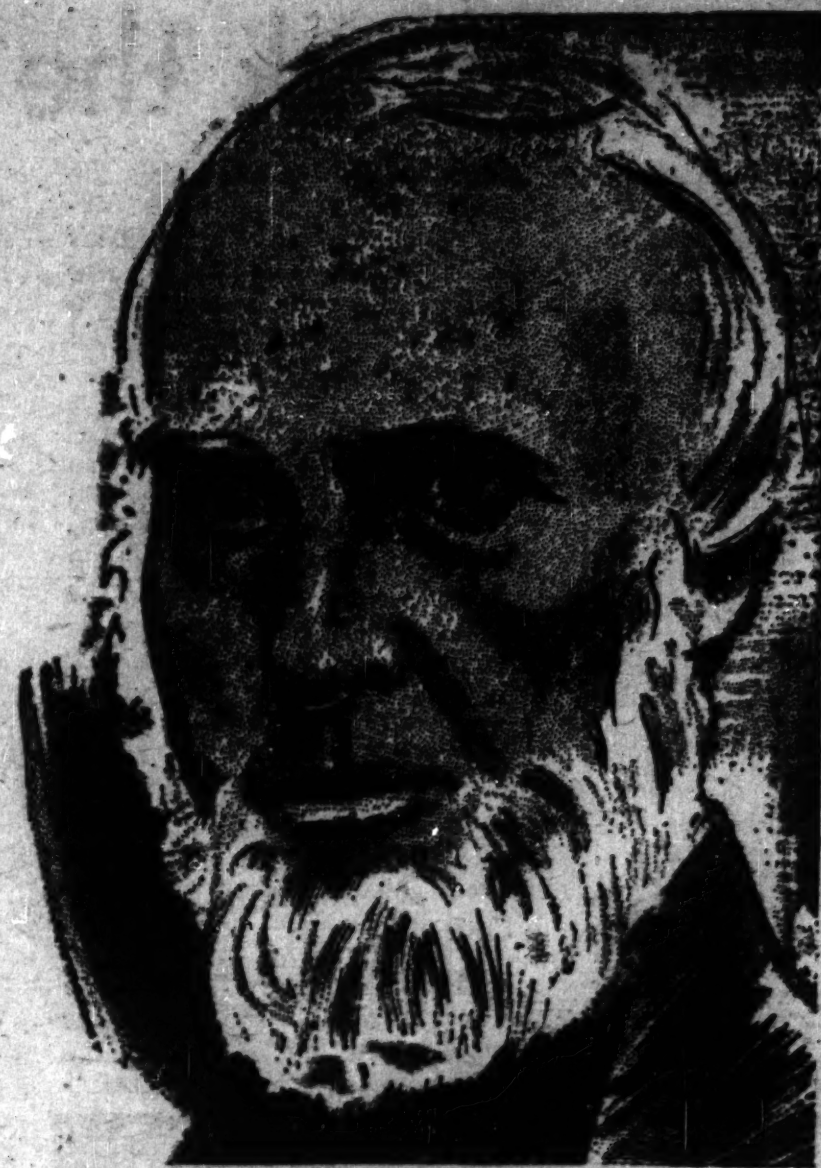
"... there is a powerful basis within the Labour Movement for the carrying through by the Labour Party of a united campaign to follow up the Geneva Conference of Heads of State. . . . We hope that you will do what lies in your power to ensure that such policies are considered at the Margate conference and on behalf of the CP we pledge all support to such a campaign. . . ."

jectors, among others, went to chapel, if only to vary the monotony, we could hear the hammers strike outside. This did not dampen the spirits of some who sang most lustily "there is sunshine, beautiful sunshine, there is sunshine in my soul today." Some may have even listened to the Chaplain preach.

It always amused us when toward the end as we turned the pages to "My Country 'Tis of Thee," he asked us to skip the second verse—for the first line he had too often heard rendered as "I Love thy rocks and drills!"

One time general prisoner,
No. 15
U. S. Disciplinary Barracks

P. S. Incidentally, does Senator Langer know that even in those days Ft. Leavenworth Military Prison was a condemned structure, architecturally speaking?



JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

THE BIG LIE

(Continued from Page 9)

the need for searching out new ways to carry forward the cold war propaganda. He has shown more diligence and imagination in pushing the Big Lie than all his co-workers combined. His unique ability in this field invites the expectation that he will be studied and copied like pioneers in more worthy experiments.

Schary's laboratory work in new propaganda techniques is distinguished for the use of a rather ancient device of charlatans. This has to do with the fact that a lie, when casually introduced as part of a larger statement, is less likely to be challenged by the audience.

Schary's brilliance in the use of this technique stems out of his deep understanding of the essence of the art—make your main theme engrossing. A good magician's artistry lies not so much in the dexterity with which he slips his left hand into hidden pockets to produce the rabbits, the extra balls or the lighted cigarettes. It lies in his ability to do so many exciting things with his right hand that the audience forgets the left.

Schary's films start out busily telling a story often involving a "moral" endorsing generous portions of the best of the American democratic tradition. The Big Lie is introduced in the form of "subordinate clauses." You are supposed to swallow them without question while your attention remains focused on the main plot.

In "Trial," what Schary wants the audience to take home is a wholesale indictment of the Communist Party and communism generally. To list but a few of the roomy bill of particulars, the film states that Communists despise Negroes and other minority peoples but use them for their own devious ends; that Communists trick good people into supporting their program; trick innocents into joining their movement; trick their followers out of money and labor, scorn women and honest citizens and line their pockets with money raised for worthy causes.

THE MAIN thought he seems to hope to leave with his audience is a warning against getting involved in support of any court action around the rights of minorities—a most timely propaganda effort in view of the fact that court calendars across the land are crowded with cases dealing with segregated schools. This is the story within the story of "Trial."

Schary is very aware of this. He gives himself insurance against his picture moving the

audience to any socially good end by carefully taking the "lesson" out of context. His villains are always made to engage in crimes of a sort and in a place the audience is unlikely to experience. His good moral preachments are always relative to a situation outside their usual environment.

For example, "Trial" purports to preach against lynching. But Schary doesn't handle a real lynching of a Negro in the South by a hate-crazed mob of bigots. He preaches against the lynching of a Mexican boy in a California town. Legal lynchings of Mexicans there have been, but mob lynchings are as divorced from the thinking of most Californians as is witchcraft.

SCHARY even cheats on this empty "moral." In "Trial" the lynch mob is not turned back by the collective effort of the good people of the community. It is not halted by a single, brave man or woman. Instead, the speech that persuades the mob to give up its attempt to batter down the jail door is placed in the mouth of the sheriff, one of the most despicable characters in the film. And his speech carefully avoids any appeal to justice, mercy or any other of the better instincts. He urges the mob to disperse on the ground of simple avarice: "People don't like to move to a town where there has been a lynching."

One of the big scenes in "Trial" has to do with a rally—presumably in Madison Square Garden—to build Angelo's defense. Here too, Schary practices his typical convolutions. High point of the meeting is the collection speech made by Castle. He doesn't appeal to the audience's hearts, he tricks them out of their money in a typical shell game routine. Then he "thanks them" by saying, "Don't trust anybody."

THIS doesn't make sense any way you come at it. But Schary is not one to hesitate at running logic up a dead-end street. One of his final "revelations" in the picture is that Communist leaders are in the "racket" to get wealthy. This is a country where a rough hundred Communist leaders are in prison, where thousands have been driven from their jobs, hounded by the FBI and generally made the targets of a campaign aimed at their economic ruin.

"Trial" is far from a great motion picture. No film so basically dishonest could be. But it is incomparably more ingenious, more absorbing than the crude earlier efforts at redbaiting—"I Led Three Lives" or "I Was a Communist for the FBI."

Dear Editor

Letters from Readers

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor, Feature Section,

Warren K. Billings' account of his seven year period as stone cutter in the quarry of Folsom Prison made fascinating reading (The Worker, Oct. 16) for this ex-Ft. Leavenworth man. Also his saying of his 23-year stretch "you've got to have a sense of humor to make it."

I observed Billings (he was co-defendant in the Tom Mooney case) on the platform from the audience at the Morton-Sobell meeting (Carnegie Hall, Sept. 29).

Often throughout the evening he sat with head bowed as though

lost in deep reverie. How often he must have sat like that behind the bars through those long years I thought. Yes, a sense of humor was a great help if it lasted. We enjoyed a good laugh together when I shook his hand after the meeting.

We, (C. O.'s like myself) whose only crime was our hatred of war, had our moments. Back in 1918 before the Christmas of the great prison strike (2500 men downed tools) which forced the War Department to reduce our sentences to 3, 4 and 5 years, we had our quota on the rockpile. Even on Sundays when war ob-

Olympic Championship Spurred This Marriage

REMEMBER the truer-than-fiction story of husband and wife who became Olympic champions together? It was at the Helsinki Olympic games in 1952, when Emil Zatopk became a great Czech runner, brought off a triple victory. At the same meet, his wife, Dana, a physical training instructor, won the javelin throw.

A wonderful story—but little was known of Dana herself, or the hard work she had to put in to attain the form that won her an Olympic and a European title.

Like many other great athletes, Dana was a reluctant convert to the sport in which she eventually became the world's best . . . her

first love was handball, and the club of which she was captain had twice won national championships.

HER FIRST venture as a javelin-thrower came when she took part in a sports meet which concluded a course for physical training instructors. Since there was only one entry for the javelin throw, Dana was persuaded to be the second contestant. She emerged the winner, beating the national record-holder.

By becoming a javelin thrower Dana Ingrova not only found her real groove in sport but also met the man she was later to marry. And it is interesting to

relate that these two who won Olympic gold medals together, the first husband and wife to do so, were also born on the same day in the same month and year.

Having shocked the experts by beating the record-holder in her first competition, Dana proceeded to win the Czechoslovak title four weeks later! That was in 1946.

Two years later she finished seventh in the Olympic javelin at Wembley after scraping into the team by the skin of her teeth, the Czechoslovak qualifying standard for the trip to England being 131 ft. 2 3/4 ins. Dana throwing 131 ft. 4 1/2 ins. In London, the Games over, Emil and Dana became engaged. They were married in the following year.

INSPIRED and aided by her husband, she began training for her next goal—victory in the 1952 Olympics. Throughout the intervening years her form steadily improved.

Then came Olympic year, 1952, and, on a skiing holiday along with Emil, she broke her left collar bone with the Games only four months away. Many an athlete would have thrown in the sponge. But, with her left shoulder immobilized in plaster, Dana continued to train on with determination. Came August and the Olympics. Emil won the 5,000 metres, the most exciting race of the Games, while Dana sat in the dressingroom, her head wrapped in a towel, determined not to listen to the nerve-racking noises wafting in from the arena. Five minutes after her husband's win, swept upwards on a zooming wave of excitement, Dana, with her very first throw, tossed the javelin what proved to be the winning distance—and an Olympic record to boot!

LAST YEAR, she added the European title to her Olympic championship, despite an unexpected handicap. During hi-jinks at a woodland pool, she was tossed into the water by Emil and a friend, emerging with a broken ankle.

Misfortune struck a second time when she broke the same ankle a second time, but even this did not kill her enthusiasm. She continued to throw, even with the plaster on her leg. But the sum total is a left shoulder that functions none too freely and a groggy ankle that deprives her of much of her original speed.

Day in and day out Dana trains two to two and a half hours each day. Her routine includes 50 throws at varying speed and for rising distances, sprinting, jumping, basketball and an abundance of free gymnastics. In winter she exercises with barbells up to 44 lbs. in weight, the heavy medicine ball, does rope-climbing, chops wood. Of 1958 Olympic prospects she says, modestly: "I'm hopeful."

he is alarmed, not that people will die, but that people will turn to Socialized Medicine.

"WE'RE NOT A PROFESSION," says a doctor, in Shaw's Doctor's Dilemma, "we're a conspiracy."

A quarter century later the Supreme Court came to the same conclusion in a case involving the AMA attack on a group insurance plan.

And only a few weeks ago a Los Angeles physician made a similar allegation in a suit charging a conspiracy to ruin him because he reduced his fees to \$3.

Nels, the young idealist, faces a rocky road indeed if he persists in regarding the cure of his fellow men as his life's mission. He may become disillusioned not with surgery but with capitalism.



Dana Zatopkova, showing the relaxed style and perfect control that have made her excel at the javelin throw. She is also an expert archer; excels at the shot-put, and has been a member of a record-breaking relay team.

Accidents: Childhood's Most Dangerous Enemy

By Federated Press

Cancer, polio, rheumatic heart disease, pneumonia, influenza, tuberculosis—all these diseases claim major tolls among children. And yet all of them combined do not cause as many young fatalities as the single greatest killer of children—accidents.

In 1953, accidents claimed the lives of 11,185 children between the ages of one and 14. The nine deadliest diseases of childhood claimed the lives of 10,768 in the same age group. Certainly in view of the statistics and of thousands more that could be cited, it is justifiable to treat accidents as a major public health problem.

This, in effect, is what has been done by Dr. Harry F. Dietrich and Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg in their pamphlet, *Your Child's Safety*, published by the Public Affairs Committee in cooperation with the Nationwide (Farm Bureau) Insurance Company. (Available at 25 cents per copy from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Quantity rates bring the price down to 14 cents per copy.)

The pamphlet notes that the principal causes of accidental deaths in 1954 were motor vehicle accidents (4,100), drownings (2,000), burns (1,850), falls (700) and poisons (400).

CERTAINLY many of these accidents are preventable, and equally certainly, the responsibility for prevention is as much a community one as it is an individual one. Although no figures are given, it is an obvious assumption that the ratio of accidents in overcrowded slum areas was many times that of areas where housing conditions are decent. This, of course, is true of every disease and health hazard afflicting children or adults.

Of course, the best way to prevent children from being victimized by heavy city traffic is by providing them with decent play areas away from that traffic.

Equally obviously, enforcement of safe fire codes, elimination of dangerous room heaters by forcing landlords to provide decent central heating, fireproofing and providing adequate living space for every family at rents they can afford—all of these would add up to a vast reduction in the number of child victims of fires. Poverty and overcrowding are the germs which cause accidents just as

surely as the pneumococcus causes pneumonia.

BECAUSE this is true, "prophylaxis" against accidents is primarily a social problem, one in which the labor movement must play an important part. However, there are secondary aspects of accident prevention on an individual basis, and here the authors of the pamphlet offer some useful suggestions.

For example, they discuss precautions that should be taken by an adult riding alone in a car with a small child. Many mothers and fathers insist that the child remain seated, next to the driver, because they feel this affords the maximum safety. Not so. Actually, the seat next to the driver's is the most dangerous place in a car. It is from here that children can be sent hurtling against dashboard or windshield when the car stops short. Much safer for children is a standing position at the right shoulder of the driver. In this way, the driver can use his or her arm or, if necessary, body to protect the child when a car stops short.

OTHER precautions recommended are safety belts, modeled after those used by commercial airlines, which are now being used increasingly in cars, or special padding for the dashboard, which readers may have noted is being offered as optional equipment on some new auto models.

The Public Affairs pamphlet offers one other approach which is well worth noting. It emphasizes that parents should have two goals in accident prevention. The first, in the first two or two and one-half years of the child's life, should be directed exclusively at keeping the baby "out of mischief." After that the goal should be as much educational as custodial. The parent should keep in mind the approaching day when the child will no longer be under constant supervision. That day comes when the 5-year-old or 6-year-old enters school. From then on, parents must depend largely on the habits instilled in the preschool years to assure protection of their kids. And such habits can only be formed with the help of some dangerous—but not too dangerous—experience, and with a great many good examples set by their parents.



Emil Zatopk greets his wife on arrival from an international competition. Between them they hold four Olympic titles.

TV VIEWS

(Continued from Page 9)

life to the physician who lived in the same tenement house I did. I remember one miserable day, when my feet ached from tight new shoes and the sun beat on my aching head, as I dragged myself into Park Avenue mansions delivering theatre tickets.

I was a victim of the influenza epidemic, and Dr. Galgano, whose sparsely furnished ground floor apartment was decorated with a diploma from the University of Bologna, climbed two flights of stairs for weeks to pull me through a raging fever and delirium.

This doctor must have charged very little, for the epidemic did not promote him to a richer apartment.

MY ONLY OTHER major experience with doctors was a pleasant one. A throat specialist, mistaking a sore throat for diphtheria, warned me that diphtheria was often fatal in adult cases and that heart failure was possible at any moment. He sent me with a note to Kings County Hospital.

The interne there looked at my throat, sneered it wasn't serious enough to entitle me to free board and lodging, and was about to throw me out. (His diagnosis, it later turned out, was accurate, and the specialist was wrong.) I shook his confidence when I pointed out it

was his word against a Specialist's if I should drop dead on the hospital steps, and he entered me as a contagious case, gave me a room all to myself and I spent the most delightful two weeks of my life, reading a massive anthology of Great English Poetry, and getting the kind of rest that workers often need but only rich men can afford.

Needless to say this, increased my love, though perhaps not my respect, for the medical profession.

DOCTORS, as Nels learned, are human beings with human needs like food and shelter, and with human weaknesses that find their worst and most clearly capitalist expression in the American Medical Association.

I have never clearly understood the meaning of that sentence in the New Testament that says, "All that a man hath will he give for his life," but I offer it to the AMA for a triumphant letterhead.

The AMA would deny it, but its every important act shows that it considers the art of medicine not a profession but a business. It has embraced thoroughly the proposition that one man's illness is another man's meat. Its ideology was well expressed in one of these "Country Doctor" reminiscences, wherein the author cites an appalling death rate in hospitals of Chicago, and calls for reforms because

63 in Big Ten Leads New High For Negro College Gridders

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

THE CURRENT football season marks a banner year for the participation of Negro players on college gridirons throughout the country. Covering every section except the die-hard South and Southwest, Negro stars are mainstays of many major and minor collegiate teams.

Football has always been a sport with a long history of Negro participation but what has usually stood out is the exploits of individual stars not their mass inclusion. Such names as Paul Robeson, Fritz Pollard, Duke Slater, Willis Ward, Kenny Washington, Jackie Robinson, Julius Franks, Buddy Young, George Taliaferro, Bob Mann, Len Ford, Verl Switzer, Johnny Bright, Don Coleman, J. C. Caroline, Leroy Bolden, and Bobby Watkins are famed luminaries in pigskin annals. But this season introduces a peak year for the performance of Negro players comprising a big percentage of some college teams.

In the Midwest, top football territory and home of the Big Ten, toughest conference in the country, there is the highest total of Negroes in the history of the gridiron. The Conference has a record number at 63, Indiana leading with 13, followed by Illinois and Michigan State with 11, Iowa, eight, Ohio State six, Michigan, Wisconsin and Purdue four each and Minnesota and Northwestern with one. They cover every position, except center, with 26 halfbacks, 13 ends, nine guards, eight tackles, six fullbacks and one quarterback.

MICHIGAN State, conquerors of Notre Dame, and Illinois have the largest number of starters. Before Leroy Bolden, the pint-sized terror at Michigan State could fade in the memory of football fans, his shoes were filled by Clarence Peaks. This season the 198-pound shifty back, from Flint, Michigan, has been the paydirt runner, a crushing blocker, capable passer and defensive stalwart. The Michigan State forward wall has big John "Thunder" Lewis, rangy 6'4" end, Jim Hinesley at the other terminal and ferocious Embury Robinson at tackle. Notre Dame



DAVE HILL, Michigan

will suffer nightmares for a long time in memory of this quartet. The Spartans have beside these four starters, Alvin Lee, Joel Jones, Harold Dukes, Dave Jeter, Howard Neely, Rudolph Pope and Karl Perryman as replacements.

Illinois, stripped of All-American whirlwind, J. C. Caroline, has come up with speedsters, Harold Jefferson and Abe Woodson. Micky Bates, the other half of the famed Caroline and Bates duo, rounds out the other tan backfield punch of the Illini. Charlie Butler at end, Floyd McAfee at tackle and Percy Oliver at guard are starting linemen. George Brokemand, Joe Belle-

phant, Curtis Griswold, John Everett and Robert Hutchell are subs.

THE PREMIERE player in the Big Ten is All-American guard, Captain Calvin Jones of Iowa. It is no fault of fast and tough Jones, that the Iowans have been somewhat of a disappointment this season. Jones came to the fore two seasons ago as a sophomore along with two other Negro high-school teammates from Steubenville, O., when they halted a vaunted Notre Dame powerhouse and held them to a tie. Iowa would have won if the Fighting Irish had not been stricken with "injuries" in the dying moments of the game. Iowa also has the fleet Earl Smith and Eddie Vincent at halfbacks. Frank Gillian, star end who with Jones and Vincent comprised the Steubenville trio, has been sidelined by injuries this season. The sensation of this year's Iowa team is Collins "Mike" Hagler, sophomore back from Washington, D. D., Mike Phelps, Bob Lear and John Burroughs are other squad members.

The Hoosiers of Indiana, looking to return to the top ranks of the conference ever since the thunderbolting George Taliaferro graduated, have a bumper crop of Negro future stars. Led by the legendary track star Milt Campbell, the Hoosiers have been no cream puffs this year. Milt's brother Tom Campbell, Harry Tallon, talented end, Jim Yore, Barry Johnson, Charlie Dillard, Del Gales, Oree Banks, Chester McKenzie, Charley Rogers, Jim Brazier, Dan Holland and George Bell round out the largest group of Negro players on a major college team.

THE OTHER teams in the Conference do not possess as large a number of players but those they have are outstanding.

Up and down Wisconsin, mild surprise of the Conference, is sparked by the powerhouse running of fullback Charles Thomas, overshadowed by Heisman trophy winner Alan Ameche in seasons past. The bruising workhorse of the Badger backfield has come in to his own sooner than expected. Sid Williams, John Bridgeman and Daniel Lewis comprise the other Badger performers.

The Wolverines of Ann Arbor, famed for Negro performers throughout the years, have a break-away sophomore speedster from down in Arkansas who is supposed to erase memories of Caroline. Jim Pace, reputed as the fastest halfback in the conference showed his form by wrecking Army. Dave Hill,

Sound Proposal from UAW

From the political action resolution of the CIO United Automobile Workers convention, March, 1955:

"We again urge the calling of a national conference of labor, farm and other liberal forces in the spring of 1956—prior to the convening of both national party conventions. The purpose of such a conference would be to analyze the over-all economic and political situation that then confronts the American people and to mobilize liberal forces in an all-out effort to fight for liberal principles and policies in the platform of the political parties."

GOP Smear

(Continued from Page 1)

from taking part in politics in any form or manner. Some such attempt will probably be made in Congress. But activity is likely to be concentrated in the states, where there is more chance of success.

ASIDE from the legislative aspects, however, the Coldwater

Earl Johnson and Tom Hendricks complete Michigan's total of Negro squad members.

The Buckeyes of Ohio State, last year champions have a similar surprise in the person of Jim Roseboro who teams with Howard Cassidy to fashion a 1-2 punch. Beside Roseboro, the Buckeyes have Leo Brown, William Cummings, James Parker, Aurelius Thomas and Lee Williams.

Purdue, one of the last teams in the conference to acquire Negro players has added Tom Fletcher, Eric Barnes and Mel Dillard to their great pass catching end Lamar Lundy. Minnesota started the season with the fabulous Minnesota prep school star Dick Blakely, who is injured and Northwestern has Norman Comer.

Notre Dame, perennial Midwestern power who only recently started welcoming Negro players has two regulars—Wayne Edmonds, senior tackle and Aubrey Lewis, sophomore sensation from New Jersey.

OTHER smaller Midwestern powers like Miami of Ohio, Toledo, Marquette, and Detroit are well stocked with Negro performers.

Out on the West Coast the talk is about a UCLA team who after losing to Maryland in the mud at the beginning of the season has moved down everything in its path. Captain of this team and possible All-American at either guard or tackle is the rock-ribbed Hardiman Cureton. Cureton is one of the three Negro captains of major college teams this season.

The performance of a swivel-hipped half-back has been even more phenomena. Starting the season as a third string halfback Brown has shunted the much-publicized Ronnie Knox to substitute action and has received all the raves Ronnie's father thought would be coming his way.

Alongside Brown in the UCLA backfield is Doug Peters, described as the best "second-string" fullback in the country and Chuck Holloway, highly rated substitute. On the terminals are Rommie Loudd of Rose Bowl fame and Pete O'Garro, sensational newcomer. Tom Adams and Esker Harris are other squad members. Southern California has a blazing newcomer in C. R. Roberts, fullback.

Further up the coast, Don Smith, Nat Brazill and Art Forbes cavort in the California Bears backfield. Washington has Fred Robinson at end; Arizona, Eddie Brown, end; Denver, Larry Ross, end; Kansas, Jerry Haynes, halfback; Kansas State, Bill Carrington, halfback and Nebraska has halfback Sylvester Harris and Jon McWilliams, end.

The East Coast has also come up with a parcel of Negro stars. Penn State's star, Lenny Moore has not been as glittering as last year but Jim Brown of Syracuse, hero of the resounding defeat of Army, has grabbed the spotlight. Dick Jackson, the third Negro captain, and Irvin Robertson have stood out for a fair Cornell team. Archie Williams of Brown, Bob Grier of Pitt, Walter Betts of Colgate, and Sid Jones of Columbia are additional eastern players.

report has some pretty far-reaching aims.

First, recognizing that the nation's labor leadership will generally back the Democratic Party, it aims to weaken the hold of the unions over the rank-and-file. Its hopes are not confined to politics. To the extent that it can create divisions within the unions, it hopes to weaken them generally and hence to minimize their effectiveness in the continuous struggle for better conditions.

Second, it hopes to force the labor leadership to pull in its horns politically, and to isolate it from other sections of the population—such as the small farmers—who are naturally political allies of labor, and who are suffering from deep economic crisis.

Third, it hopes to compel the Democrats to shun any concessions to labor, and hence to weaken their appeal to the workingclass.

These are far-reaching aims. They cannot be laughed off by the labor movement if it is to be effective in selection of a president and Congress responsive to the demands of the working people. The fact is that a substantial section of the trade union rank-and-file either does not bother to vote at all, or votes Republican if the labor movement does not succeed in compelling the Democrats to offer a clean-cut program and candidates acceptable to the workingclass.

IN 1952, for instance, it was estimated that about a third of the trade union male membership in the nation voted for Eisenhower, with women voting for him in an even larger proportion. Eisenhower's position on peace was widely viewed as responsible for his ability to cut such a swath in the traditional Democratic vote of the nation's unionists. GOP leaders have indicated they are aware of this, and are figuring on a similar effort to capture a section of the labor vote. Coldwater's blunderbuss attack on labor leadership is part of this effort.

So far, Democratic national councils have been dominated by elements hostile to labor, the Tories of the South.

AFL PRESIDENT George Meany's answer to the Coldwater charge was simply to say that the Arizona Republican was "talking through his hat." Meany ridiculed the idea of a labor "slush-fund" to control the 1956 elections, and reminded Coldwater that more money was spent to reelect the late Senator Robert A. Taft in Ohio in 1950 than AFL and CIO have spent politically throughout the nation in all the years of their activity. Meany declared that the merged labor movement, of which he is slated to become president, would probably endorse a candidate for president after the nominations were in. He said it would make no move to influence nominations, and did not mention program.

Meany's position is a retreat from that of the United Auto Workers convention of last March under CIO president Walter Reuther's leadership, which called for a great conference of labor, farmers, Negro people early in 1956 in order to help shape party platforms. Unless labor exercises some such initiative, it may find itself with little to choose from after nominations are in.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Does Doby Mean Flag for Chisox?

LAST YEAR when we spoke to readers in Chicago we had a hard time holding off enthusiasts who insisted the White Sox would win the 1955 pennant with some added punch by Walt Dropo and Bob Nieman added to their "almost" group of hustlers. I didn't think so and picked the Yanks and Cleveland 1-2.

But now Chisox fans might convince me. Larry Doby is exactly the kind of ballplayer this club needed, the big punch to sweep some of those pesky get-on-base hitters around to paydirt. Watch Larry's r.b.i. total. Nor does Larry in center hurt the defense or team speed whatsoever.

Carasquel will be missed, but the Sox had a couple of promising young shortstops coming and the big problem was the punch. They got it at last, and without giving up any of their pitching strength and speed. Say, what's wrong with an outfield of Minoza, Doby and Rivera?

Cleveland's part of it, frankly, does not look so good from here. True, they get rid of one of their automatic outs in the batting order by getting Carasquel at short, but could they spare Doby's punch? Is an outfield of Smith, Busby and the veteran Woodling a flag winning combine? If Rosen doesn't recover his batting form, where's the cleanup blow?

Yes, we think Chicago did itself the most good. They made a good run for it before fading in '55, now they COULD go all the way for the first time since 1919 if the shortstop spot is presently filled, which Marty Marion thinks it can between either Jim Brideweser, Carl Peterson who hit .310 for San Diego, or 21 year old Luis Aparacio, a "Carasquel with speed" who hit .236 and stole 45 bases for Memphis.

Ye Pro Picks

LAST WEEK'S record, 3 right, 2 wrong, 1 tie. Our Blue Plate special, underdog Washington to upset Baltimore, came in for us. Here are our picks:

WASHINGTON over Giants, a mild upset.

BALTIMORE over Greenbay, ditto.

LOS ANGELES stops Chicago Bears.

PITTSBURGH over Philly.

FRISCO beats Detroit.

CARDS over riproaring Cleveland, two touchdown favorites, our Blue Plate Special of the week and the upset of the year.

No Way to Play Host

(Continued from Page 1)

each other." He spoke, with brilliant prescience, of "the unformed and nebulous state of many things, not yet permanently settled, but agreed on all hands to be the preparation for an infinitely greater future." He concluded saying, "how happy I should be to get the hearing and emotional contact of the great Russian peoples."

AND NOW the great Russian peoples, in the persons of their foremost journalists are here as our guests. They have had many heart-warming experiences like the occasion when they dropped in, at random, on Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mazurkewicz, in a Cleveland suburb. The master of the house had his shoes off, contentedly, his wife was in her dressing gown, both had been watching TV.

They made fine hosts, introduced the Russians to their three children, showed the guests around the house. Boris Polevoi, one of the Russians, author of the famous "Story of a Real Man," said, "I hope you're not startled to see a couple of fellows from Russia drop in." And the Ohian replied that he certainly was not.

"In the war I got a couple miles from the Czech border. I'm happy somebody returned the visit." So far our story is up-beat for all who are concerned with the core of today's politics—the friendship between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

NOW I AM a simple fellow. When folk come to my home and I am host I feel a sense of responsibility for them. My home is their home, which is a sentiment as old as man. I feel a total loss of face if somebody insulted them inside my doors. And it is here where the story of the Russian writers takes a sad turn.

From the reports we have read, the A.P. for instance, we learn that after the afore-mentioned instances of friendship in Ohio, some "displaced persons from Baltic nations—shouted, sneered, pushed and spat upon them."

If anybody got into my house and did that to my guests I certainly know what I would do. But the reports I read quoted an American state department official who told the Russians he could not guarantee them against similar treatment in Chicago, their next scheduled stop. "This is a free country," the official was quoted as saying where anybody can spit on anybody else. Chicago which has a lot of these "displaced persons" among whom are many who helped Hitler during the war, would give the Soviet guests the same treatment.

AS AN ORDINARY American citizen I must ask what goes on? As an old newspaperman I am certain that the State Department and the local constabulary know what these unreconstructed fascists are up to.

Was the hearty friendliness of the Iowa farmers too much for some of the striped-pants boys? Were we moving too fast along the highway to co-existence?

There is no doubt in my mind that the average American welcomes the Russians here as a token of peace. And I have a right to ask who is throwing a spoke in the wheel?

IF WE LET nature follow its course we would see overwhelmingly, expressions of profound friendship for our guests. I remember the spirit of our nation during the war when, after Stalingrad, our people brought so many gifts to Russian War Relief that the fire engines had to be moved out of the firehouses where the stuff was collected. After all, many Americans said then, the Russians certainly

shortened the war and saved the lives of countless American boys.

Americans have not forgotten that. When they meet the Soviet journalist here whose leg was amputated as a soldier in that war, they are reminded again of our sacred and common cause.

Hence I am ashamed to read what happened to our guests, or, rather, as I contend, what we allowed to happen to our guests. I can well imagine the shocked uproar that would rise if we read that Americans in the Soviet Union were man-handled and spat upon.

I am wondering what the Cleveland Plain Dealer is thinking today—the paper which wrote that it wanted the Russians "to understand us and to find out that whatever suspicions they harbored about us are groundless." This is one hell of a way to achieve that.

P.S.—Since the above was written the Cleveland Press carries a significant comment by Polevoi. "We're not going to pay any attention to these drunken hoodlums" he is quoted. "We feel they don't represent the sentiments of America or Cleveland. In every green field there are some weeds. These people aren't even American weeds." He said one of "those hooligans yelled angrily that he had already been in our country bearing arms, and that he would come again bearing arms. So we recognized him as being a representative of Hitler."

The Russian writer talked plain English. "Get this straight. We aren't afraid of anything or anybody. All of us fought as soldiers during the war. We just don't want to give these people any chance to spread their propaganda against good American-Russian relations."

Civil Liberties

(Continued from Page 5)

the Methodist church, termed the Smith Act "one of the principal causes for the alarming flouting of civil liberties in the U.S."

CHARLIE CHAPLIN has sent a message from his home in Switzerland, supporting the fight of Rockwell Kent to obtain a passport in order to paint abroad. The State Department has refused the artist a passport for "travel anywhere for any purpose." Chaplin's message, which stated that passport restrictions are damaging American prestige abroad, was sent to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee which is aiding the artist's effort to secure a passport.

THE SUPREME COURT turned down the appeals of 12 Puerto Rican Nationalist leaders sentenced to prison terms on a charge of plotting the overthrow of the U. S. government. All were leaders of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, and were tried in an atmosphere similar to the Smith Act frameups.

ATTY-GEN. Brownell was urged to call off the "informer-tainted" trial of George Blake Charney and Alexander Trachtenberg, in 100,000 brochures mailed the leaders throughout the nation. The two men were freed from prison last April after paid government informer Harvey Matusow, whose testimony was used against them admitted that he had lied in court. The two men were reindicted by the government and are expected to go to trial this fall with Mrs. Marion Bachrach and Sidney Stein on another Smith Act charge.

CHIEF JUSTICE Earl Warren warns that the U.S. must resist the temptation to sacrifice traditional liberties in the name of "security," in an article in the November issue of Fortune

News in Brief

COLUMBUS, O.

An estimated 4,000 persons listened in hushed horror in the Shiloh Baptist church as Rev. Moses Wright, 64-year-old plantation preacher of the Mississippi Delta area, retold his blood-curdling story of the kidnaping and brutal murder of Emmett L. Till, his 14-year-old nephew, by two armed white men near Sumner Aug. 28.

The slender, mild mannered minister, who had pastored a little weather-beaten country church near Sumner for 25 years, fled to Chicago to escape a lynch mob after he testified in court against J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant, kidnapers of young Till.

Other speakers were Simeon Booker, associate editor of Jet magazine, who covered the Till case, and Russell A. Jackson, director of the Ohio Sentinel.

Mayor M. E. Sensenbrenner was represented by his executive secretary, M. D. Portman, who, in a brief talk, condemned racial discrimination and bigotry at every level.

DAYTON, O.—A capacity audience at Tabernacle Baptist church heard Rev. Moses Wright, uncle of Mississippi murder victim Emmett Till, in an address sponsored by the Dayton NAACP.

PHILADELPHIA. Acting unanimously upon a resolution introduced by Negro Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander, the Philadelphia City Council condemned the murder of Emmett Till, and the freeing of his kidnapers.

WITH ST. LOUIS transit workers whiplashed back to work under the strikebreaking King-Thompson law, negotiations were underway between the AFL union and management but were getting nowhere. Union efforts to secure an injunction restraining application of the K-T law failed and Gov. Phil Donnelly, acting under its terms, seized the transit company and filed suit for a \$30,000 fine against the union.

THE CIO last week sent out the formal call for its 17th constitutional convention, presumably its last in view of the pending AFL-CIO merger. It will be held at Manhattan Center in New York beginning 10 a.m. Thursday, Dec. 1. At the same time, the AFL will be meeting at the Statler Hotel in New York. The merger convention is scheduled for Dec. 5 at the 71st Regimental Armory, New York.

FRANK B. POWERS, former president of the AFL commercial telegraphers union, announced he will be a candidate for Congress from the Maryland 6th District, seeking the Democratic nomination in the May primary. The seat is now held by Rep. DeWitt Hyde, anti-labor Republican.

THE SOUTHERN Governors' Conference, which concluded Oct. 20, skirted the segregation issue. Alabama's Governor Jim Folsom, however, told a news conference that Negroes "came here as slaves, but they're not slaves now—they're voters. And I'm doing all I can to get the vote for them." Observers felt that Folsom, now in his second term, foresees that in a few years, Alabama's one million Negroes will be a major factor in determining elections results.

The article points out that security procedures have been applied to more than eight million Americans by the Federal government—three million in the armed forces; three million employees of defense contractors; and two and a half million civil service workers.

Foster Writes Us a Letter

(Continued from Page 1)

Press Committee sent several contributions with this in view. Our correspondent there told of a leaflet issued by a white supremacy gang on the back of which was a reprint of the Daily Worker of May 26, 1928, Page 6, with a platform of demands for social and racial equality.

"This part of the leaflet is wonderful," he wrote, "and makes me proud to be a fighter for the Daily Worker." He wondered why they had to go so far back since every issue of The Worker and Daily Worker carries plenty of material in behalf of the struggle for Negro rights.

Floridians sent \$55 in memory of Till and Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, bombed by Florida white supremacists.

And from the midwest, where he was on tour, our foreign editor Joe Clark wrote: "Everywhere it was the same. If we bring the paper to people, they are happy to read it. Negro and white were stirred by coverage of the Till case by the Daily Worker, and it is clear that no one considers this case ended or settled. They're looking to our paper for guidance in how to advance to the next steps for winning equal rights."

Clark is now in Geneva, covering the foreign ministers' conference. We were able to send him chiefly because of the response to the fund appeal during his tour. Chicagoans sent in \$317; there was \$256 from Wisconsin; \$205 from St. Louis.

A Michigander sent him \$100 to aid in getting across, and a Brooklynite \$100.

Also received was \$100 from a Virginian who wrote: "Your excellent Worker edition of October 16 compels us to enclose a contribution. . . . The eloquence of Meridel LeSueur's 'Grandma of Pine County' and Joe North's 'When Children Are Prey' had one thing in common sturdy faith in the good people of the U.S.A. . . ."

There was \$122 from a Freedom of the Press social and community sing in Baltimore; and there was another \$100 from those wonderful garment workers of New York, this contribution collected at an affair for one of their number, Rebecca, who had pledged at the beginning of the year to get 50 Worker subs by the time her birthday rolled around in October. She made it. Our Abner Berry addressed the gathering in her honor.

There was, too, \$50 from a veteran New England reader, who recalled another major achievement of the Daily Worker and Worker.

"This month I received my first pension check," he wrote. "Recognizing The Worker was in the forefront of the struggle to establish social security, I enclose the \$50 toward the financial drive of our paper."

There were many other fine contributions, and we hope and expect that they will come in gathering momentum until we hit that \$64,000—before Xmas.

NEW YORK STANDING

WORKER

County	Goal	(Subs) Achieved	Percent	Goal	(Bundle) Achieved	Percent
Manhattan	3200	2554	80	1000	220	22
Brooklyn	3000	2217	74	2000	1660	83
Bronx	1800	1264	70	500	10	2
Queens	1500	1040	70	500	211	42
Upstate	500	222	44	500	221	44
TOTAL	10,000	7297	73	4500	2262	50

DAILY WORKER

County	Goal	(Subs) Achieved	Percent	Goal	(Bundle) Achieved	Percent
Manhattan	400	384	96	200	25	13
Brooklyn	600	482	80	350	4	1
Bronx	200	127	64	100	8	8
Queens	400	231	58	150	17	11
Upstate	400	147	37	200	60	30
TOTAL	2000	1341	67	1000	114	11

\$ Sign on Klan Robes

(Continued from Page 2)

be placed on the state "subversive list" and added that the civil rights group was "heavily infiltrated" with subversive persons.

This typing of anti-Communism with Negro-baiting is not new, but it does open the way now for placing state governments officially behind the program of the White Citizens Councils. For if the NAACP and other organizations fighting for Negro rights are declared "subversive" then all persons who are members, associate or supporters of such groups would be automatically ineligible for public employment.

But the activities of Eastland and the White Citizens Councils and the daily diatribes in the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News have not been able to slow down the campaign to bring Mississippi fully into the union.

SPEAKING right on the border of Mississippi, in Mobile, Ala., last Sunday, Rep. Charles S. Diggs (D-Mich) expressed confidence that the Negroes would not be "stampeded into a mass migration" and he promised his Negro audience:

"We will get justice in the South one of these days."

"I regret," Diggs said, "that it took the death of a 14-year-old boy (Emmett L. Till who was murdered last August in Mississippi) to bring out this crowd. I am here because of the tremendous

interest in the situation in Mississippi and what it symbolizes."

Diggs noted that he was the first Negro congressman to visit Mobile in 25 years but he prophesied that before long Negro congressmen would be "no longer looked upon as a freak of nature."

Just two days before Rep. Diggs spoke in Mobile, Rep. Adam C. Powell, the Harlem Democrat and the only other Negro in Congress was in Nashville, addressing 1,000 Negro teachers attending the Middle Tennessee Teachers Congress. It is a "travesty on our democracy," Rep. Powell told the teachers, that the death of Emmett Till has aroused mass indignation only among Negroes. Meetings protesting the Till lynching, Rep. Powell held, should have been held by Southern white organizations.

It is of more than passing interest that it was the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union which joined with the NAACP on a Chicago line against Eastland's Senate Internal Subcommittee "investigation" of "Communist propaganda" recently. Now the two are locked in battle at the grass roots against the conditions which breed the Eastlands. In Louisiana and Florida the UPW is fighting racists on the economic level and in the fight for justice in Mississippi the NAACP is the spearhead with the support of the packinghouse workers.

White Supremacists Rule the Mississippi Delta Like a Colony

By ROB F. HALL

THE TERM "Cook," says the New York Times in a dispatch on the present status of Korean-American relations in South Korea, "has been revived with reference to Koreans." And it is obvious that the Times correspondent in Seoul regards this fact as symbolic of the widening breach between the U. S. Government and the South Korean Government and more specifically, between U. S. GIs stationed in that country and the South Korean civilians.

All Koreans visiting U. S. military installations (on Korean soil, of course) are by orders of the Eighth Army command frisked for stolen articles as they leave the post. "All Koreans must be carefully searched to stop thievery," says the U. S. Army spokesman. And while this rule does not apply to Americans leaving the army post, it encompasses all persons who happen to be Koreans, whether laborers, post exchange employees or newsmen representing the Korean press.

THIS is not the most serious grievance which the people of Korea have a right to hold against our country for it was our planes and tanks and napalm bombs which have laid waste to so much of that country, and it was our State Department which fomented the civil war as an alternative to unity achieved through negotiations and legislation. But the facts cited in the New York Times dispatch are nevertheless of great significance because they reveal the state of mind of the imperialist toward the people he exploits and whom he regards as "inferior."

The analogy may not be complete but there is more than a little resemblance between the official U. S. Army attitude toward Koreans and the attitude of the Mississippi ruling class toward the Negro people. For in Mississippi the Negro people, although they constitute almost half of the state's population and more than half in many of the Delta counties, are a submerged



and exploited people, regarded as inferior and therefore not fit for the rights due all American citizens, such as voting, serving on juries, equal opportunity for education and jobs without discrimination.

It follows then that Negro leaders fighting for the right to vote can be shot, and a Negro child murdered and their murderers go unpunished. For all legal decisions in Mississippi are made by courts and under institutions from which representatives of the oppressed Negro people are excluded, and there will be no basic change in that situation until an aroused nation compels the federal government to intervene.

How long before the American people will take that action and bring about an end of anti-Negro terror, of Jimcrow, segregation and racial oppression in the South? How long before the American people will force their government to cease interven-

tion in the affairs of the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, put an end to imperialist exploitation of their wealth and their people and encourage the liberation and equality of all peoples?

The two questions, I submit, are closely related.

For just as the Negro people of the South, with growing support from Negro and white throughout the country, are fighting militantly for their rights, so also are the colonial peoples of the world pressing forward for their complete liberation.

And our country can make its rightful contribution to peace and democracy only to the extent it recognizes this reality, both at home and abroad. The specific action thus indicated is for the Eisenhower Administration to intervene in Mississippi and to enter negotiations with China for a Far Eastern settlement. But it is obvious it will do neither unless the people speak out.

MISSISSIPPI HOME

(Continued from Page 3) low 1955 Chevrolet pickup truck passed him and Willie Reed noticed that there were four white men crowded into the front seat. Willie recognized one of them as J. W. Milam.

"Then he noticed three Negroes sitting on the rear of the truck and a younger person sitting on the floor inside the truck with his back against the cab.

"As the truck passed, Willie Reed turned around, and as he did so he looked right into the face of Emmett Till.

"The truck proceeded down the road to the headquarters barn of Leslie Milam. By the time Willie Reed had walked to where the barn was, all the men were inside.

"Willie heard cries coming from the barn. Somebody was crying, 'Mama, mama, save me!' He heard the sounds of cursing and of the blows being struck. And he heard more cries, 'Lord have mercy, save me!'

"Willie Reed ran to the home of Mrs. Amanda Bradley and he screamed out to her: 'Aunt Mandy, who are they beating to death down on the barn?' Mrs. Bradley gave him a bucket and told him to go to the well, which was close to the barn, on the pretext of getting some water.

"It was then that they noticed that the cries from the barn were getting fainter and fainter, and finally died away. They saw J. W. Milam, with a pistol in a holster at his side, come out of the barn. And soon the three other white

men came out of the barn to talk with him."

THREE DAYS later, when the naked and smashed body of Emmett Till was found in the Tallahatchie River, the world was confronted with the most revolting racist crime of this era.

None knows better than Dr. Howard that for all of its vindictive savagery, this was no personal crime. He puts it in the context of Mississippi white supremacy and the mounting struggle there which, he says, "is building up more tension than at any time since the Civil War."

In the days of the Underground Railroad, Mississippi Negroes made up an important part of the intricate hidden network which carried thousands of slaves toward the North Star and freedom. "I may tell you," said Dr. Howard, "that the Negro in Mississippi is organized today as never before."

He speaks with hope of decent whites in the South overcoming their fears and backwardness and joining in the struggle for democracy. And he expresses confidence that labor will play a bigger role in bringing about the free Mississippi which he hopes he will live to see.

Dr. Howard has no special immunity, but he is committed to remain in Mississippi in the thick of this struggle. "Threats come every day to my wife and myself, but our only real protection is to fight back." He paused and the anger flashed in his intense face as he spoke: "It is not in my mind to give up!"

NOTO

(Continued from Page 7) indefatigable in trying to raise the \$30,000 bail set by Judge Burke; and to rouse people to demand reduction of this prohibitive sum.

Bail money came in: 10's, 20's, 100's—as loans, as donations. One retired worker loaned his whole life's savings! But workers are not millionaires—and so far the exorbitant bail has not been raised. An appeal to the Judge for reduction was denied. A further appeal to the circuit court is still undecided.

The local American Civil Liberties Union at once took a stand against the excessive bail and on the necessity of providing competent counsel for the arrested Communist.

COUNSEL was secured when the Erie County Bar Association asked Charles J. McDonough, reputed to be one of the ablest lawyers in Buffalo, and an outstanding Catholic layman to take the case. Mr. McDonough agreed on the basis of his interest in upholding the Constitution; for as he told Mrs. Noto, he believes the Smith Act is unconstitutional.

Trial for Noto has been set for Nov. 9. Funds are still lacking for bail and for legal fees. But people are speaking up. Little Helen Noto's cry on the night of August 31—"Mummy, stop these bad men!" should bring forth effective democratic action against this arrogant violation.

Lifeliners

Let us tell you about Ella. If you have been around our office at various times, you must surely have seen her. A slight, pale, white haired woman, close to 80 years old, whose "spirit is her strength." Regularly, in all kinds of weather, she comes up to the office with a sub or a donation. Her devotion is limitless, her energy seemingly boundless.

Last week, Ella brought in some money collected on a coupon book. We talked to her about the sustainer plan. Modestly, she agreed to talk to friends and see what could be done. This week, Ella brought in what she called "a beginning." She had spoken to six people and got the first month's sustainers from all of them totalling \$24.

Let's stop to figure this out for a moment. \$24 a month means \$288 a year. If a thousand readers, many much younger than Ella, duplicated her initiative, we would raise \$288,000, a sum which would practically solve all of our financial difficulties. How about it?

DO YOU ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE?

Talk to your friends. Assume the responsibility for increasing the membership in the LIFELINERS. It's up to you. Send your sustainers and pledges to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring them to 35 East 12 St., eighth floor.

This week's LIFELINERS: H. A., \$125; Rachelle, \$3; S. Bx., \$1; Esther, \$1; Ella, \$1; Kay, \$5; Lena and Joe, \$12; Edward, \$2; Richmond, Ind., \$2; Providence, \$1; Alex, \$2.

Probe Rights Violations —NNLC Tells Brownell

DETROIT. — Coleman Young, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council, last week challenged Attorney General Herbert Brownell's action in placing the NNLC on his "subversive list."

"Brownell would do better to spend his time investigating the wholesale violation of the civil right of Negro people in Mississippi, rather than to engage in the illegal persecution of an organization dedicated to upholding civil rights," Young told the press.

"The National Negro Labor Council intends to carry the fight to the people and will not be intimidated by Mr. Brownell's shotgun charges and star-chamber procedures."

Brownell's attack came as the

NNLC was deep in a campaign to win equal job opportunities for Negro workers in the south, particularly in Louisville where already a limited break-through has been won against Ford Motor Company's refusal to hire Negro production workers, and General Electric's bar on Negro women workers.

The second major area of NNLC activity at this time is the struggle for membership and leadership rights for Negro workers within the new merged AFL-CIO, and organization of the South on a democratic basis. Nationally, it has distributed 200,000 printed statements on this matter.

"These are democratic pursuits in line with the Constitution," Young commented.

JOHN REED

(Continued from Page 9) only help the vultures of war.

THEN came the overthrow of the Tsar and he must go to Russia to see for himself. He got to Petrograd in September 1917, and he stayed on to see the October Revolution, saw the "Bolshevik star" steadily rise. He talked with the workers, lived among them, learned from them. Wherever he went he felt the overflowing vitality and enthusiasm of the people. He could understand the rapture of the worker who looked across Petrograd and cried, "All mine now! My Petrograd."

THIS selection of Reed's writings includes the magnificent scene when Lenin spoke in Smolny to the Second Congress of Soviets the night of Nov. 8, 1917 and said, in his quiet, almost humdrum manner, "We shall now proceed to construct the Socialist order." Reed joined the weeping, cheering, roaring assembly.

From that time on he devoted his days and his nights to study of Marxism and to action: he returned to America to continue his labors. Books, the Marxist classics, brought deeper insight to his canny eye. Hounded by police, falsely termed a "foreign agent," he knew best, as Stuart declares, "how hollow was the accusation," and he was half a dozen men in one. He completed his book, Ten Days, and then plunged into political activity. He knew that the ideas of Marxism could never be jailed: in his efforts to find a new leadership for the workers who believed in socialism, he became one of the founders of the move-

ment that later became the Communist Party of the United States.

When he returned to Russia in the fall of 1919, he saw the terrible havoc of civil war and foreign intervention. But he understood the spirit of the workers: that was indestructible. Indicted in abstentia during the Palmer Red Raids he sought to return to fight the indictment, but Washington refused to let him come home. His health undermined by his labors, he came down with typhus and died, Oct. 17, 1920, three days before his 33rd birthday. His body lay in state for a week in Moscow's trade-union center, while thousands of workers came to pay the American tribute.

BUT HIS work did not die. A generous reflection of it is in the pages of this book which every American should read who wishes to establish a firm friendship between our nation and the Soviet Union: who wishes to understand the course of American labor.

Another piece will be written to deal specifically with his pioneering craft: suffice it to say here that he brought to it the gifts of a powerful talent, a mind that would not accept the shibboleths of his time, and an abiding loyalty to truth. He could not be bought. All this is in his work from its beginning.

But talent is not enough: his qualities came to fullest fruition as he became part of a working-class movement.

He became greater than himself, absorbed, as all individuals must, the force and vitality, the creative will, of the organized many. Ten Days That Shook the World has in it the inspiration he derived from the millions storming the heavens. He was man enough, artist enough, to catch it.

Selected TV and Movie Guide

TV
Saturday, Oct. 29
 On the Carousel (2) a.m. Juniors
 Mr. Wizard—science. Juniors (4) 11:30
 Big Top—circus (2) Noon
 Movie Museum (9) Noon. Wallace Reid old-time movie
 Camera Three (2) 2. Othello with Earle Hyman
 Football: Michigan vs. Iowa (4) 2:15. From Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Horse Race—Jamaica (7) 4:15. Frizette Stakes
 Horse Race—Camden (2) 4:30. Garden State
 Million Dollar Movie—Chicago Calling (9) 5, 7:30 and 10.
 Movie: Stand In with Leslie Howard, Joan Blondell (5) 5. Revival
 Hans Christian Andersen Fairy Tale (11) 5. The Goblin and the Woman
 Rin Tin Tin—Juniors (7) 5:30
 Abbott and Costello—Juniors (11) 5:30. Private Eye
 Sports—Jim McKay (2) 6:10
 Lucy Show—The Freezer (2) 6:30
 Harriet Van Horne—TV commentator (7) 6:30
 Gene Autry—Juniors (2) 7
 Beat the Clock—Games (2) 7:30
 Big Surprise (4) 7:30. Barney Arluck tries for \$100,000.
 Stage Show—The Dorseys. Guests: Sarah Vaughan, Robert Mitchum (2) 8
 Perry Como—Variety (4) 8
 Movie: Stagecoach—John Ford (5) Western 8:30. Revival
 Spanish Newscast (13) 8:45
 Hockey—Madison Sq. Garden (11) 9. Returns to TV. NY Rangers vs. Boston Bruins
 Latin American Carnival (13) 9
 Jimmy Durante (4) 9:30
 Gunsmoke—Western (2) 10
 George Gobel—comedy (4) 10
 Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30
 News (2) 11
 Featurama—Laughton reads from Dickens (5) 11
 Movie: It Happened on Fifth Ave. (1947). Victor Moore (11) 11
 Weather and Sports (2) 11:10
 Movie: Tony Draws a Horse (English) (2) 11:15 NY TV Debut
TV
Sunday, Oct. 30
 Eye on New York (2 9:30. Bill Leonard
 Charity Bailey Show (4) 10
 Mahalia Jackson—Negro gospel singer and Rev. Alvin Kershaw (2) 10:30
 UN in Action (2) 11
 Movie Museum (9) 11
 Wonderama—Juniors (5) Noon
 Soviet Housing Experts Answer Questions on 'American Forum' (4) 1. Washington, D. C.
 Play: A Majority of One (4) 2. Conflict in Our Colleges
 Report Card—Education (2) 2:30
 Dr. Spock—Child Care (4) 3
 Adventure—Science (2) 3:30
 Zoo Parade (4) 3:30
 Wide Wide World (4) 4. Live pickups from points all over the Far West
 Championship Bowling (11) 4
 Let's Take A Trip (2) 4:30
 Omnibus (2) 5
 Movie: Chicago Calling (9) 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
 Time For Pets (13) 5:30
 Meet the Press (4) 6
 You Are There (2) 6:30. Grant and Lee at Appomattox
 NY Times Youth Forum—Delinquent Youth States Its Case (5) 6:30
 Life With Father (11) 6:30
 You Asked For It (7) 7
 Big Playback (11) 7. Jesse Owens

at 1936 Olympics
 (2) 7:30
 Movie: D.O.A. (1950) (5) 7:30
 Movie: Notorious Gentleman (English) (7) 7:30. Rex Harrison and Lilli Palmer
 Ed Sullivan Show (2) 8
 Variety Hour (4) 8. Billy Daniels, Merle Oberon
 Play: The Small Servant by S. I. Abelow, inspired by Dickens characters (4) 9
 Alfred Hitchcock Presents 'Into Thin Air' (2) 9:30
 Amateur Hour (7) 9:30
 Spanish Show—variety (13) 9:30
 Play: Dark Memory by Irving Werstein (2) 10
 Loretta Young Show—Irene Dunne hostesses: 'Slander' with Laraine Day (4) 10
 What's My Line (2) 10:30
 Mr. and Mrs. North (5) 10:30
 Movie: I Married A Witch (7) 11.
 Movie: Gentlemen After Dark (4) 11:20. Miriam Hopkins, Brian Donlevy
WNYC RADIO STATION
Saturday, Oct. 29
 9:00 a.m.—Masterwork Hour—Schubert-Schuman Program
 10:30—Young American Plays
 11:00—Canadian Concert
 Noon—Midday Symphony. Schumann's Symphony No. 3 etc.
 1 p.m.—Chamber Music
 2:00—French National Orchestra
 3:00—Great Women of France—Rachel
 5:30—London Forum
 7:00—Masterwork Hour—same as 9 a.m.
 10:00—Municipal Concert Hall
WNYC
Sunday, Oct. 30
 7:00 a.m.—Glazounov's Violin Concerto
 9:00—Masterwork Hour—Debussy Program
 10:30—Mr. and Mrs. Opera with Ruby Mercer
 Noon—Voices of France
 1:00—New Recordings
 1:30—Review of British Weeklies
 2:00—B'klyn Museum Concert
 3:00—Campus Press Conference
 3:30—Chamber Music Time
 4:30—Lively Arts with Gilbert Seldes
 5:00—David Randolph Concert
 6:00—Folksong Festival
 7:00—Debussy Program—same as 9 a.m.
 8:30—Keyboard Masters
 9:00—Louisville Orchestra
 10:00—Municipal Concert Hall
MOVIES
 Adventures in Warsaw (Polish), Stanley
 Oklahoma, Rivoli
 Marty, Sutton
 To Catch a Thief, B'klyn Paramount
 Dr. Knock (French) 55th St.
 Phenix City Story, B'klyn Albee
 Gate of Hell (Japanese) 50th St. Guild
 New Chaplin Festival and Cigi (French) Art
 Mister Roberts, 8th St. Playhouse
 Beauty and Devil and Symphonie Pastorale (French) Fifth Ave.
 Summertime, 68th St. Playhouse
DRAMA
 Tiger at the Gates, Plymouth
 Cherry Orchard, 4th St. Theatre
 Inherit the Wind, National
 Bus Stop, Music Box
 View from the Bridge, Coronet
 Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
 D'Oyly Carte, Shubert
 Victor Borge, Golden
 Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
 City Opera, City Center
 Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater

N. J. Congressman Says He Will Support Diggs Plan

NEWARK, N. J.—Representative en at the beginning of a Congress. He urged a "study" be made before the next Congress convenes.

ADDONISIO, in a letter to Mrs. Lottie Gordon of Newark, said: "I propose to support the resolution to be sponsored by my able colleague, Mr. Diggs, and otherwise to cooperate fully in securing strong and effective action on this grave issue. The time for concrete action is at hand, and all believers in our democratic way of life must insist that there be an end to the reign of fear and terror in Mississippi and other Southern states. We are all citizens of the United States as well as of individual states, and I feel that no state should be able to abridge the rights guaranteed all citizens by the Constitution."

"I recently wrote the Attorney General about the Emmett Till tragedy, and am enclosing copy of the Department's reply. I have written again to Mr. Brownell on this grave issue and I trust that he will not permit technicalities to obstruct insuring 'equal justice under law' due all Americans."

The Justice Department's reply said the "alleged kidnapping and killing of young Till were the acts of private individuals," that only Mississippi laws were violated, and the Justice Department contemplated taking no "action in connection with these regrettable incidents."

KEAN STRADDLES

Mrs. Gordon's letter to the Congressman was sent as a result of a resolution passed by 350 persons at a rally she chaired, called by the N.J. Freedom of the Press Association. It was also sent to Rep. Robert Kean (R-NJ) and Rep. Peter Rodino (D-NJ). Kean said flatly that "what Rep. Diggs suggests would be contrary to law. . . . Such action could only be tak-

Macbeth, Jan Hans Auditorium
 No Time for Sergeants, Alvin
 Comedie Francaise, Broadway

ART SHOWS
 Rockwell Kent, Art of Today Gallery, Great Northern Hotel
 Phil Reisman, ACA Gallery

what's on
SATURDAY

Manhattan
 BAZAAR—BARGAINS GALORE: Variety of articles at Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus, 189 Second Ave., 2nd floor, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Oct. 28, 29 & 30.
 FIRST NEW YORK SHOWING: Film of the 1955 World Youth Festival, Sat., Oct. 29, 8:30 p.m., 229 Seventh Ave., (23 St.) 2nd fl. Contr. 75 cents. Dancing, Refreshments. Student LYL.
 OPEN HOUSE AND HALLOWEEN Party given by Harlem LYL, Sat., Oct. 29th, 10 p.m. till 2 a.m. Refreshments. Entertainment. Free Admission. 79 W 125th St., near Lenox Ave.
Brooklyn
 BEDFORD STUYVESANT Industrial LYL are your hosts and hostesses. Sat. Oct. 29th at 1239 Bedford Ave. near B'klyn Ave. Cool Music—delicious refreshments—gala time guaranteed.
Bronx
 HOP ON YOUR BROOM and Fly Our Way! Club Tremont LYL's Annual Halloween Party. Refreshments—Live music. Sat. Oct. 29, 8:30 p.m. Donation \$1.

SUNDAY
Manhattan
 SUNDAY FORUM: "The Socrates Really Was" with Dr. Howard Selsman and the CBS-TV film "The Death of Socrates" in the You Are There series. Jefferson School, 575 Ave. of America, Sun. Oct. 30, 2:30 p.m. \$1.00.
Brooklyn
 SUNDAY LYL: "The Socrates Really Was" with Dr. Howard Selsman and the CBS-TV film "The Death of Socrates" in the You Are There series. Jefferson School, 575 Ave. of America, Sun. Oct. 30, 2:30 p.m. \$1.00.

county officials, as well as Francis Shane, chairman of the CIO United Steelworkers Civil Liberties Committee.

W. Berverly Carter, publisher of the Courier, spoke of the new situation in the world epitomized by the Bandung Conference where the colored peoples established their right to determine their own existence.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Fred M. Strait, president of the Albuquerque chapter of the NAACP lashed out at Rep. John J. Dempsey (D-NM) and Antonio Fernandez (D-NM) for "consistently failing to support civil rights legislation."

Strait directed his criticism during an NAACP meeting in the Grant Chapel AME Church called to "protest the rising pattern of terrorism in the South."

He called on Dempsey and Fernandez to explain their stand on civil rights issues, besides urging legislation which would bring the Federal government into Southern civil rights cases.

Both Democratic and Republican leaders were invited to the meeting, but no Democrats showed up. Representing the Republicans were George McKim, Bernalillo County GOP chairman, and Mrs. E. L. Moulton, Republican national committeewoman.

Another speaker, the Rev. J. S. Patton, drew an analogy between terrorism in the South and the barbarism of Hitler's Germany.

PRaises VATICAN
 Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, has expressed "great pleasure" at "the magnificent stand" of the Vatican on racial discrimination, particularly the Vatican's commendation of the Archbishop of New Orleans for measures to stop race prejudice in Louisiana.

A petition circulated by NAACP prior to and during the meeting supported this position.

On the platform were Mayor David L. Lawrence, members of City Council and other city and

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 on the
 Death of his Wife
DORA
 Queens County C. P.

CIO and AFL Claim Unity on Merger Issues

Labor in New York

By Herbert Signer

• CIO Defends Willie Reid • Negroes Meet on Merger

CIO ON REID CASE: The New York City CIO Council voted at its October session Wednesday to urge Gov. Harriman not to extradite Willie Reid, Negro chain-gang refugee, back to Florida. All local CIO unions were asked to take similar action.

The CIO Council action is the first major labor action on the issue. Reid's legal defense has been handled by the Brooklyn chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A N. Y. State NAACP conference earlier this month called on Gov. Harriman to deny the extradition.

Final Court action is set for Nov. 21. Some time ago, the Governor signed the order for extradition but pressure has been mounting for a reversal of this act. The CIO Council action opens up new possibilities for effective labor action, together with that undertaken by the NAACP, which can win this fight.

STATE MINIMUM WAGE: N. Y. State Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin pledged himself at the state AFL Convention in July to take action this year to raise minimum wages in 10 New York industries not protected under federal law. These industries, which include

1,250,000 workers whose minimum now runs from 65 to 80 cents an hour, are: hotel, restaurant, laundry, building service, confectionary, retail trades, cleaning and dyeing, beauty shops, amusements, and camp counseling.

Lubin told the AFL he was authorized to appoint wage boards which would hold hearings on wage rates, and make recommendations on the basis of which he was empowered to issue orders setting new state wage minimums in these industries.

Local 8, AFL Hotel & Restaurant Union, has reminded Lubin of this pledge and that nothing has yet been done about it. The union is now calling on all its 27,000 members to get into the fight to "put pressure on" Lubin for immediate action. Local 1-S, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, has likewise launched a campaign for a state minimum of \$1.25 in the retail trades.

ANTI-PICKETING INJUNCTION: New York Labor's fight against the drastic Walter's anti-picketing injunction has produced a bigger response from all sections of the trade union movement locally than on any other issue for a long time. The New York City and State CIO and AFL, as well as numerous individual AFL, CIO and independent unions, have blasted the anti-picketing ruling, which, while directed at District 65, CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union specifically, is unanimously regarded as a dangerous potential threat to every union if allowed to stand.

Many unions are joining in the legal appeal of Dist. 65 to higher courts to secure a reversal of Judge Walter's decision virtually outlawing picketing in strikes or for organizational purposes where it can be shown the employer's business is being "harmed." Some unionists have proposed the setting up of a joint AFL-CIO committee on the issue, to carry on a mass cam-

By GEORGE MORRIS

BOTH GEORGE MEANY and Walter Reuther claimed basic agreement existed on the final details of the merged AFL-CIO constitution and on integration of the two staffs following meetings in New York of the executive bodies of both groups and a joint unity committee.

Those claims were expressed to newsmen to meet widespread reports that considerable disagreement existed; that the CIO raised some important issues as the major arrangements of the merger convention Dec. 5 were in the final stage, but the latter was forced pretty much to submit to the bureaucracy of the larger AFL.

Meany and Reuther stressed that some "problems" existed, but that their solution was not expected at the first convention of the merged body.

Meany said only the "dotting of the i's and crossing of the t's" was left on the constitution. The document was not altered to meet widespread demands for a guarantee of full membership rights regardless of race, creed, color or national origin; a rigid ban on raiding; a guarantee of the autonomous rights of unions and for enforcement of a ban on rack-

paign, along with the legal fight.

NEGRO UNIONISTS ON MERGER: With the AFL-CIO merger convention date of Dec. 5 coming up fast now, a NYC conference of Negro members of unions has been scheduled for next Saturday afternoon, Nov. 5, to consider the issue of membership rights for Negro workers and other minority groups under the AFL-CIO constitution. The conference will be held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Avenue.

According to Carl Wise, co-chairman of the sponsoring committee, "Negroes must unite to convince the trade unions that on Dec. 5th at the merger convention, the clock must strike ending jim-crow, exclusion and second class-citizenship for Negro workers within the new federation. Genuine labor unity demands the acceptance and proclamation of a clear-cut policy that the democratic rights of Negroes and other minorities to full, equal, unsegregated union membership will be rigidly enforced."

Nothing new on the issue came out of the meeting of the AFL-CIO unity committee this past week, which made final preparations for the merger convention, and finalized the draft constitution.

FURNITURE UNION: Local 102, of the CIO United Furniture Workers, gained a general



teers.

MEANY said he has no reason to feel discouraged over some of the conflicts that have developed but he cautiously added:

"We are deliberating with our eyes open, bringing the conflict within our organization. But I am convinced that the bad results of division will not be worsened by the merger."

Much of the deliberation by the unity committee was on integration of the CIO staff and the AFL's, with the former, while a larger group, getting only about a third of the places. Of the 22 regional directorships, nine will go to the CIO, Meany said.

The AFL's council meeting also made some important decisions on developments within the federation.

The affiliation of the Fur and Leather workers with the AFL's Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen as a department of the latter, was approved by the council, more than eight

wage increase of 10 cents an hour at five piano plants in the metropolitan area employing some 1,000 workers, the union announced. At four of the plants, the increase was won only after strike action. These plants were Steinway & Sons; Winter & Co.; National Piano Corp., and Somner & Co. The strike at Steinway, with 400 workers, lasted the longest, running nine days.

SPANISH CLASSES: The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in New York has organized a series of classes in Spanish for business agents and shop chairmen and chair ladies, in view of the growing number of Puerto Rican and other Spanish-speaking workers coming into the industry and union. The union education department reports "enthusiasm" for the classes and increasing attendance. At the same time, the union is running classes on unionism teaching English to the Spanish-speaking workers.

months after the organizations were actually united.

IN ANNOUNCING approval, Meany expressed satisfaction with the purge of many officers of the fur and leather workers that had been carried out at the AFL's demand. He said 29 officers of the former OFLWU were either removed or prevented from running for office on grounds of alleged "Communism." Meany also announced that Archie McVickers his representative who was assigned to watch over the purge activities by the Amalgamated, will stay at the same task for another six months "then we'll take another look." Meany had high praise for Abe Feinglass, director of the fur-leather division of the Amalgamated, who he said had been a Communist but of late has been doing a "fine job" fighting Communists.

From Meany's statements and the statement of the Amalgamated's leaders, it appeared that the game of witchhunting is far from over in the fur-leather division.

MEANY was less satisfied, however, with developments related to the International Longshoremen's Association which he unsuccessfully sought to destroy at a cost of more than a million dollars to the AFL and replace it was a newly-chartered outfit. The AFL head appeared angry over the mutual assistance pact negotiated between the ILA and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. He told newsmen he has been trying to find out something about the agreement but has not been able to even get a copy, and "would certainly not let this meeting go by without discussing it." On the following day he reported the council was told by IBT head Dave Beck the ILA-IBT pact won't clash with the interests of the AFL in event of another NLRB contest. Meany was evasive when reminded that the pact provides for IBT financial and organizing aid to the ILA.

A statement on foreign policy adopted by the council, directed as advice to the Western foreign ministers meeting with the USSR's in Geneva, was a restatement of the AFL's opposition to the policy of "peaceful coexistence," and demand for a stepped up cold war program.

The AFL also ordered the Air Lines Pilots to stop scabbing in the current strike of United Air Lines flight engineers and warned them of possible expulsion if this practice continues.

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get pie in the sky when you die (that's a lie)." "I dreamed I saw Joe Hill las

GOP Smears Labor In '56 Election Plot

By MAX GORDON

Powerful Republican leaders have launched a well financed movement to cripple labor's electoral activity, and to split and isolate the labor movement politically, to save the GOP from defeat in November, 1956.

These leaders are using the same weapons employed in the effort to suppress the Communist Party and the left-wing—massive falsehood and the cry of "conspiracy to use force and violence." Author of the movement is one of the most fascist-minded, labor-hating members of Congress, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee. Goldwater fathered the notorious labor-busting Butler Bill which puts unions under the control of the Subversive Activities Control Board, passed by the 1954 session of Congress with the aid of Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Goldwater drew up a report, publicly released this past week, charging the nation's trade union leadership with using "violence and coercion," in a "conspiracy of national proportions" to control the 1956 elections. He likewise accused the labor movement of building a "political slush fund," and of "ruthless and successful efforts" to take over the Democratic Party.

The report was circulated secretly among GOP state chairmen and other party bigshots. It was made public after a majority of GOP party leaders indicated they went along with it. Thus it appears to have the backing of at least a section of the GOP leadership, and reflects the general anti-labor position of the GOP.

FROM the viewpoint of fact, the report is laughable. Labor leaders have scarcely begun to use their vast influence and strength in connection with the 1956 elections, something they have every right, and even obligation, to do.

Far from having taken over the Democratic Party, they have not exercised on that party's leadership the great pressures which they have the power to exercise, and which they have every right to exercise. Democratic Party leaders have, accordingly, paid little attention to the nation's labor leadership in their programmatic utterances to date.

The report is the opening propaganda effort to prepare the way for laws similar to the recently-passed Catlin law in Wisconsin, which bars trade unions

(Continued on Page 12)

Assignment U.S.A.

No Way to Play Host

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE SOVIET journalists are the guests of our nation and where they have met ordinary Americans face to face there is understanding and a lot of mutual and friendly kidding which is all to the good. The Cleveland Plain Dealer liked the Russian brand of humor, observing that people "who can laugh at each other's jokes aren't likely to start a fight."

The Plain Dealer, a conservative paper as we know, quoted

one of the Russian editors who suggested that—since Geneva—the time had come for Americans to acquire a new understanding of the Russian viewpoint. "But it will take time," the editor smiled. "After all, it takes nine months before a baby is born unless," he added, "you Americans have discovered some advanced technological process to shorten the period."

THE PLAIN DEALER said it was willing to take all the time that is necessary for the Russians to understand us and "to find out that whatever suspicions they harbored about us are groundless." And, in turn "we will be glad to find out, if it is time, that our suspicions of them are without foundation."

This, the paper added, doesn't mean "we're already ready to embrace communism."

I believe all will agree for what is involved, at bottom, is the simple right of two men of varying ways to live on the same planet and retain the ability to respect each other, their differences as well as their similarities. And there is much, many Americans contend who've been, to Russia, that our people have in common. And that's not new.

Back in 1887 an American named Walt Whitman wrote: "You Russians and we Americans . . . our countries so distant, so unlike at first glance . . . and yet in certain features, and vastest ones, so resembling" (Continued on Page 13)



Bill Foster Sends Us a Letter

THE WORKER'S lagging fund campaign for \$64,000 picked up some this week, with \$4,700 coming in or just a few hundred short of the \$5,000 to \$6,000 needed weekly.

Among the contributors last week was William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, who responded to our plea of at least \$10 from every reader who can possibly squeeze it out or collect it.

"One of the proudest achievements of the working class had been the establishment and maintenance of its own daily newspaper, the Daily Worker," Foster said. "Now this achievement

is being seriously threatened, both through direct suppression by the ruling class and by financial strangulation."

He expressed confidence that

Received last week \$ 4,699.45
Total to date \$21,061.21
Still to go \$42,938.79

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

"the many thousands who are devoted to the paper and appreciate its importance will rally self-sacrificingly to its support," and declared there could

be "no more bitter blow to the entire working-class movement than failure of the D.W. to appear." He stressed the situation is "extremely dangerous" and asked that the paper "receive the immediate answer it asks of its readers if it is to survive."

Foster tied the problem of finances to the continuous drop of circulation of the past five years, and asked the entire working-class movement "to make circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker a matter of central, continuous concern." Meanwhile, he said, the call for at least \$10 to be collected or contributed by all readers "should receive a ready response."

We appreciate this fine support of our appeal by the Communist Party's chairman, and know it will bring a response.

Topping the contributions for the week was \$617 from the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, collected prior to, and at, meetings in the area protesting the murder of Emmett Louis Till and the acquittal of the white men charged with this kidnapping and murder. The meetings were addressed by Rob Hall, Worker news editor who covered the trial, and the money was contributed in appreciation of the Worker's fight against lynching and jimcrow.

Several other contributions came along because of the Worker's and the D.W.'s battle against jimcrow and lynching. From Manhattan's Chelsea area came \$154 collected at a gathering at which appreciation of the paper's role was so expressed. The Tennessee Freedom of the (Continued on Page 13)

The Worker

National Edition

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OCTOBER 30, 1955
Price 10 Cents

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SEN. EASTLAND

The Senator Plots To Overthrow NAACP

Page 2

Rebuff to Till Delegation By Brownell Stirs Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

SINCE the lynching of Emmett Till in Mississippi two months ago, aroused citizens in many communities across the U. S. have opened renewed struggles against the "Little Mississippi," the breeding swamps of racist violence in their midst. Last week in Chicago, the two-year fight to end anti-Negro mob rule at Trumbull Park homes reached a new climax. For four hours on Tuesday, a huge picket line ringed the block-square Chicago city hall. Across the Loop rang an outraged cry: "Mr. Mayor, we want action."

This was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the church movement, the labor unions in the most powerful joint action yet undertaken.

Returning from Washington at that moment was a delegation of 50 Chicagoans who had gone to see Vice-President Nixon and Attorney General Brownell to demand federal intervention in the Till case and in the Trumbull situation.

This was the action of a "March on Washington" movement which heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of the "storefront" churches on Chicago's South Side. "We have learned," a spokesman reported back, "that our fight is not only with the lynchers in the South but also with the jimcrow-minded administration in Washington which protects such law with inaction."

NIXON and Brownell refused to see this delegation led by Dr. C. W. Harding of Chicago's Victory Baptist Church. The head of the Justice Department civil rights division, Arthur B. Caldwell, said that the federal government had "no grounds" for entering the Till case.

Said one leader of the delegation: "They told us they couldn't do anything about the Till case and wouldn't do anything about Trumbull."

Meanwhile in Chicago, the deep running indignation of Negro and white citizens, tapped by the hideous slaying of the 14-year-old Negro child, directed itself against Mayor Richard J. Daley.

"You spoke out about Mississippi," declared one picket sign, "what about Trumbull?"

This was one of the hundreds of placards waving around the city hall, in time to the chanting of the demand: "Two years is too long." There were ministers' robes on the picket line and the blue zipper jackets of Packinghouse unionists, and the faces of Negro and white auto and farm equipment workers.

"We are demonstrating today to focus the attention of the people of Chicago, the nation and the world upon the disgraceful situation that has prevailed and still exists at Trumbull Park homes," said Willoughby Abner, executive chairman of the NAACP's Chicago chapter and a regional leader of the UAW-CIO.

THE KEY demand centers around the city's providing of full mobility in the community to the 29 Negro families living in the government housing project, so that they can use the streets, the buses, the parks, the shopping centers of the neighborhood without fear for their lives.

Contained in this demand was also the proviso that police must at last stop the aerial bombs, the rock-throwing, the ambushing of Negroes, the reign of terror against Negro women and children. There has been no let-up in this violence since the first family moved into the 15-year-old federal housing project in August of 1953.

Strengthening the picket action was the official support of the Chicago CIO council, which a week earlier had sent its own delegation to see the Mayor on the Trumbull situation.

Mayor Daley was being hard-pressed by a movement which has reached a new high of anger of determination since Chicago's Emmett Till was murdered by white men in Chicago.

CHICAGO.

Enforce the 14th Amendment

Bloc of 14 Ready to Push Rep. Diggs Plan

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

A pro-civil rights bloc of 14 Congressmen has agreed to lead the fight to unseat five of Mississippi's six Representatives when Congress convenes next January, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) told an enthusiastic audience of more than a thousand people here last Sunday.

Powell said the bloc, which includes Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), will seek the enforcement of Section 2 of the 14th Amendment in line with the movement initiated by Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.). It will also work for adoption of a federal anti-lynch law, he said. Rep. Diggs was not present at the meeting because of a speaking engagement at a rally in Mobile, Ala., sponsored by the NAACP.

Under the last apportionment resolution of Congress, Powell said, there should be one Congressman

for each 350,000 residents. Applied fairly, he said, there would be 51 or 52 Negro Congressmen representing this country's 16 million Negro citizens. However, there are only three.

WHEN Michigan's Negro woman state Senator, Miss. Cora Brown, was introduced as a speaker at the rally, Rep. Powell embraced her and turning to the audience predicted: "This will be the first Negro woman to sit in Congress and Michigan will send her there in 1956."

His remark was greeted with a great roar of applause.

Powell told the audience that the new rise of white supremacist terror in the U. S., demonstrated in the unavenged murder of Emmett Till, had caused deep concern among the colored peoples throughout the world. Discussing his recent trip to the Middle East, Rep. Powell said that representatives of the colored people there wanted to know "when we are going to help them fight for equality, against colonialism, and when we will have equality for Negroes in the U. S."

HE WARNED American ruling circles that lynching and denial of the franchise to Negroes will not be tolerated by the Negro people.

"We are a peaceful people," said Powell, "but we are not going to have any child lynchings in Chicago, nor Detroit, nor New York, and I warn the white supremacists: don't try anything."



REP. POWELL

There's \$ Sign on Klan Robes; Senator Would Overthrow NAACP

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN THE LITTLE town of Umatilla, Fla. (pop. less than 2,000) there had been no rumors of "insults" to a white woman by any Negro. The report which excited the citrus growers was that Negro field workers were organizing to increase their pay for picking fruit from 15 cents to 20 cents a box for budded oranges, and from 25 cents to 40 cents a box for seedlings.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19, the rumor was confirmed when some 20 Negro citrus workers and Otis Nation, an organizer for the CIO United Packinghouse Workers were observed meeting together in the Negro Masonic Temple. Four white men were seen surveying the gathering from an automobile which circled the hall, and just as the meeting was opened at 8:30 p.m. the four men, wearing white masks approached and through the doors and windows of the hall let go with shotgun blasts. Twelve of the assembled Negroes were wounded, one hospitalized.

The shooting was the climax of supremacists in the Deep South. "Racist violence will be ended in Mississippi," the Mayor was told. "It will not be tolerated any longer."

citrus growers' offensive against unionization. The campaign began with threatening leaflets passed out by white men in the Umatilla Negro community. These leaflets had so intimidated Negro workers, Nation said, that a union meeting scheduled a month earlier had to be called off for lack of attendance. Sponsors of the leaflet have been identified as the Ku Klux Klan.

SHERIFF Willis V. McCall, of Lake County infamous for his nervous trigger finger against Negroes, was only slightly embarrassed by the shooting. He was scheduled to leave that night for a three-day Boat-A-Cade. He left, leaving an order that the case was not to be discussed with the press. It was fully 24 hours before the shooting was made public, and by that time McCall was boating in the Lake Kissimmee-Okeechobee Boat-A-Cade.

Nation remarked that McCall is always conveniently unavailable

when the law needs enforcing. It was also revealed that McCall and his office had done nothing when the union leader reported the Klan's activity in distributing threatening leaflets against the right to organize.

The terror against organizing the citrus workers had reached such a pitch that some of the Negroes who suffered minor gunshot wound denied being present at the meeting. The FBI said it was not investigating. The sheriff's office said it lacked "details" for conducting an investigation. The growers would admit only that they had heard the union was there.

MEANWHILE the planters further east were limbering up legislative weapons as an adjunct to more violent forms of combatting organization. James O. Eastland, the owlish Mississippi Senator who has served the planters and the big corporations well, announced that he "might" investigate the finances of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Eastland agreed with Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook in proposing that the NAACP



THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

Lynching Protests Continue NAACP Called "Conspiracy"

TILL LYNCHING protests covered the nation for another consecutive week, with mass meetings held in several more large cities. Three thousand heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mississippi address a Pittsburgh rally. At a similar rally in Philadelphia, Mrs. Ruby Hurley spoke to 3,000 more. The Philadelphia City Council passed a resolution protesting the Till lynching, and asking for punishment of the murderers. The Civil Rights Congress collected several hundred signatures on petitions asking Federal intervention.

MRS. MAMIE BRADLEY, mother of Emmett Till, addressed 9,500 at Uline Arena in Washington, D.C., and sought an interview with White House officials. Other meetings on the Till lynching were held before huge crowds in New York City; Flint, Michigan; Des Moines, Iowa.

GEORGIA'S Attorney-General

eral, Eugene Cook, charged the NAACP with being "part and parcel of a Communist conspiracy." Speaking before the Georgia Peace Officers Association, Cook accused the Negro organization of being a "front" and designed to "overthrow the democratic governments of this nation and its sovereign states." Cook said that with Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, and with the aid of the House Un-American Activities Committee, he had "investigated" the NAACP, and was willing to go to court with his charges.

COUNSEL was appointed by Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to defend the Rev. Joseph A. Delaine, who fled South Carolina after a campaign of terror against him. Mr. Delaine, one of the leaders of the desegregation fight in Clarendon County, S. Carolina, fled the state after an exchange of shots with a band of unknown white men. The incident follows the burning of his church and home. South Carolina is seeking to extradite the militant clergyman.

A NEW JERSEY legislator, Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio, has announced that he will support the resolution to be offered by Rep. Charles Diggs, challenging the seating of Mississippi Congressmen, when Congress reconvenes in January. He also wrote the Justice Department about the Till tragedy, urging some action to insure justice being carried out in the case.

THE KKK was called to life again in Georgia, with the chartering of a new organization called "U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," headed by Samuel Green, Jr., son of the former Georgia Grand Dragon of the group.

A SHOTGUN attack on a union meeting, Ku Klux Klan style, was carried out by a gang of men wearing hoods, who fired into a gathering of members of the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO. Seriously wounded in the encounter were a white union organizer and five Negro union members. In all 12 members of the group were injured. Sheriff Willis McCall, notorious slayer of a Negro prisoner in the 1952 Cleveland, Tenn. rape frameup, refused to probe the incident.

(Continued on page 13)

Phila. City Council OK's Resolution Condemning Murder of Emmett Till

PHILADELPHIA—The members of the Philadelphia City Council, the highest legislative body of the third largest city in the country, last week unanimously passed a resolution condemning the murder of Emmett Till and the subsequent freeing of his two kidnapers.

The resolution was introduced by Philadelphia's only Negro City Councilman, Raymond Pace Alexander, and expressed the "congratulations of the Council of Philadelphia to 'Life Magazine' for their editorial in the Oct. 10 edition that strongly condemned the brutal slaying of Emmett Till.

The City Council resolution speaks of "a Negro Child, Emmett Till, just 14 years old . . . wantonly murdered in cold blood by two grown men, which crime provoked national and international protests and resentment."

The Resolution, copies of which

are being widely circulated around the city further condemns the subsequent acquittal and freeing of the two murderers as a "tragic miscarriage of justice," bringing "great shame and loss . . . to the forces of Democracy and to the liberal and progressive government for which our nation stands through the free world."

Copies of the resolution are available at the office of the Clerk of the City Council, City Hall.

See New Attack on Bail in Weiss Case

CHICAGO.—Already six weeks in jail Max Weiss this week faces possible months of imprisonment unless the fight for bail is won, the Civil Rights Congress warned this week.

The CRC pointed to a sinister new attack on the right of bail in the Weiss case, citing the record of the hearing before Federal Judge William on reduction of the \$35,000 bail.

Judge Campbell "consciously set bail at a figure which he assumed the defendant could not possibly meet," the CRC charged.

A memorandum sent by the CRC to thousands of Chicagoans and others also showed that efforts are being made to hamper a fair trial in the Weiss case. Max Weiss was indicted under the membership clause of the Smith Act, which is now facing its first test in the higher courts. The test will come in the U.S. Court of Appeals in this district on the petition of Claude Lightfoot, who was convicted last February under the same section of the thought-control law.

NOW going into this same court as well is an appeal for reduction of bail in the Max Weiss case.

Bail funds for Weiss were being gathered this week by Mrs. Sadie Weiss, wife of the defendant. The Civil Rights Congress, 189 W. Madison St., Chicago, was assisting Mrs. Weiss.

In reviewing the bail hearing before Judge Campbell, who has also been assigned the trial judge in the case, the CRC pointed out the judge betrayed "strong presumptions of guilt" against the defendant. Defense lawyers will, in fact, seek a change of venue for the trial, it was announced.

THE CRC appealed for help in winning the bail fight so that Weiss can be released as soon as possible. It was pointed out that efforts are being made to rush this case to trial without adequate opportunity for the preparation of a defense.

Judge Campbell, in fact, indicated that a fast trial was being contemplated, with the bail set at a figure which would make it impossible for Weiss to be released. Said Judge Campbell: "If this man makes bail I am willing to continue the matter, but if he doesn't . . . we will have to proceed with this case as promptly as possible."

In the hearing, the judge summarized the basis for the bail re-

duction appeal, stating that the defendant "is a man of meager funds, that he has never been convicted of any crime, and that the amount of bail now fixed is excessive."

INSTEAD of basing his ruling on these factors, however, the judge went into what he called "the nature of the offense and the character of the defendant."

Judge Campbell justified his ruling with the statement that Weiss "surrounds himself with a cloud of mystery." At the same time, the judge also expressed the opinion that although "Congress had not made the offense non-bailable," that Congress should have done so.

Weiss was being held in the Cook County Jail. He was able to receive mail addressed to him in cellblock A-3-9. He was also permitted to receive visitors on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

McNamara to Speak at Farmers Union Convention

SCOTTVILLE, Mich.—The active and aggressive Farmers Union of Michigan will hold its annual state convention here Nov. 2, 3 and 4 and the featured speaker will be United States Senator Pat McNamara.

McNamara takes a deep interest in the plight of the small farmers, in the current price squeeze that's bankrupting many of them and he is expected to lash out at this and make proposals to do something about it.

Resolutions are being sought from the various locals of the Farmers Union with John Spoelman, state FU president declaring that "the program of the Farmers Union is built on resolutions adopted at our State Convention."

All resolutions should be sent, as well as greetings to Searle Barnett at Brach, Mich. A sound price protection program, trade with all nations, farm labor unity for the 1956 elections are some of the moot issues that will be on tap. The Farmers Union is the union of small family sized farmers (40 acres) in Michigan. They have enjoyed a strong working relationship with labor's one million members in Michigan for years.

Negro Unionists Meet on AFL- CIO Merger

DETROIT.—A group of Negro trade unionists of all political leanings met here in town recently and discussed strengthening the non-discriminatory clause in the merger constitution of CIO-AFL.

They set tentatively a national conference of Negro trade unionists Nov. 19 in Detroit as one way to bring their point of view before all of labor and its leaders.

Of prime concern to the Negro trade unionists is Art. 2, Section 4 of the draft constitution of the new about the merged labor organizations. This section provides that one of the aims shall be, "to encourage all workers without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin, to share in the full benefits of union organization."

The unionists declared that this clause is a throwback to the "separate but equal" era which has so long kept Negroes second class citizens.

Practically all UAW locals upstate, in Detroit have been represented by members at these meetings of Negro trade unionists.

At the national conference in November, guest speakers who are to get invitations are, UAW-CIO president Walter P. Reuther; A. Philip Randolph, AFL; Emil Mazey, UAW secretary treasurer, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the UAW-Fair Practice Department said that there would be no state wide meeting of UAW-FEPC committees this year but that it would be in 1956.

Its customary each year in the fall for all UAW local FEPC committees to be called by the International's FEPC Dept., into a buzz session in preparation for opening of the State Legislature and Congress. This year because of the Till murder, the pending Dec. 5 merger meeting of AFL-CIO, many unionists felt such a gathering was even more important than ever.

Phila. Negro Population Up

THE Negro population of the city of Philadelphia has grown from about five percent of the total population in 1900 to more than 20 percent of the overall population in 1955, the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia reported. The Negro population rose from 62,000 in 1900 to 443,000 currently, according to a Chamber survey.

The survey by Leonard A. Drake, economist of the Chamber of Commerce, was based on censuses of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the last of which was taken in 1950, and ward estimates of population for 1955 with reference to colored voter registration applied to a basic city-wide Negro population estimate.



The People Speak Out On The Exile of Tom Dutton

DETROIT.—Out on 3770 East Jefferson Ave. there is a man named James Butterfield, head of the U. S. Immigration affairs who says he is glad to hear from the people of Detroit. Well this paper thinks he should hear from the people all over the United States on what's happening to an old couple.

They are Tom and Mary Dutton. Tom came here to Detroit from England in the year 1910, a working man who believed in unions and independent political action by the workers.

Today he faces at the age of 70, deportation back to England for the same beliefs. His wife Mary, a citizen, cannot make the trip, she is no-in physical shape to even go from here to New York and then take a boat to England even if they had the price of the fare. The old couple may be separated in the twilight of their lives together because the law that orders this cold blooded, inhuman exile is the Walter-McCarran Law. This law has been condemned by over 300 or-

ganizations as a racist, undemocratic, discriminatory act.

Out on 2085 25th Street, Detroit, in the old frame house where Tom and Mary live, most times, except when heavy snow is on the ground you'll find both of them tending the beautiful garden that is their pride and joy.

A plain man, an outspoken man, a worker who has always fought for what's right, today after 45 years in America, he is being made a target by U. S. Attorney General Brownell and the other strikebreaking crew that makeup the Eisenhower's Cadillac Cabinet.

Attorney General Brownell for example won't allow Tom Dutton, or his wife, Mary, to apply for a suspension of the deportation, to show a hardship, which the law allows.

The man who could do that, is James Butterfield, the suave, smooth, well tailored front for Attorney General Brownell. He sits in a chair out at the Immigration headquarters at 3770 E. Jefferson, telephone LOgan 7-6125.

Court Condemns Firing Of Philadelphia Teacher

PHILADELPHIA.—The decision last week by the three-judge Common Pleas panel setting aside the January, 1954, dismissal of Herman A. Beilan, English teacher at the Simon Gratz High School here, is a striking victory for civil rights and a big blow to the McCarthyite-Musmanno elements involved in the persecution of this and 25 other teachers. They were similarly fired and the Beilan case was a test of their rights also.

The unanimous ruling by president Judge Curtis Bok and Judges Gerald F. Flood and Louis Levinthal in effect confirms the sensational charges by the Philadelphia Teachers Union—to which they all belonged—that "the School Board had decided to fire these teachers long before they ever came to trial and that the hearings were simply mandated formalities that could not be evaded by the board." (From "The Case Against the School Board," published by the union).

The decision pointed out that the charge of alleged "incompetency"—on which the dismissals had been based—was a subterfuge to cover up the real charge—that of alleged disloyalty. "It cannot be seriously argued," declared the judges, "that the term 'incompetency' includes an alleged disability based on a refusal to answer the

superintendent's query relating to a political association alleged to have occurred eight years prior to the interview."

"Had Dr. Hoyer (the superintendent, since retired) seriously regarded appellant as incompetent because of his refusal to answer, he certainly would not have permitted 17 months to elapse before suspending appellant."

The judges explain that the "subterfuge" (in plain English the "lie"—Ed.) was necessary in order to fire Beilan under the Teachers Tenure Act instead of the Pechan Act, so the board would not have to give him the trial provided for in the latter law. They ruled the Pechan Act cancelled out the "loyalty" clause in the Tenure Act.

"The Tenure Act," they observed, "was utilized as a short cut to this unauthorized procedure—a procedure they characterized as 'patently erroneous.'"

The decision emphasized that the judges could not "dare give their judicial sanction" to such illegal practices, for to do so would "constitute judicial legislation in the highest degree improper and even dangerous."

The panel ruling is expected to have a decisive effect on the pending appeals of the other 25 teachers.

DUNHAM WINS ON "CONTEMPT" CHARGE

The acquittal in the Washington, D.C., Federal District Court Oct. 19 of Dr. Barrows Dunham of a contempt-of-Congress charge is a major victory for civil rights won by Philadelphians this month.

Dr. Barrows, former philosophy professor at Temple University, had cited the 5th Amendment privilege in refusing to answer questions by the House Un-American Committee February, 1953, concerning his occupation and educational background.

District Judge Joseph C. McCarraghy declared that Barrows was within his constitutional rights in invoking the Amendment.

Barrows was fired by the University following his refusal to answer the Un-American Committee's questions. Judge McCarraghy's decision has not solved the question of adequate recompense for Barrows' loss of his position, however.

THE U.S. SENATE RACE

Labor Takes on Job Of Ousting Dirksen

CHICAGO.—"I have tried to follow a fine, sound middle road," Illinois Senator Everett Dirksen, longtime political partner of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, declared in announcing his candidacy for reelection.

Dirksen's "middle road" statements are a switch from his previously avowed McCarthyite brand of Republicanism. But his position in Congress in the 16 years he served in the House and Senate has been consistently reactionary.

AFL Labor's League for Political Education scored the Illinois junior senator as "100 percent wrong" on his voting record in the Senate. It was shown that he favored the use of a Taft-Hartley injunction against the steel strike in 1952, supported the big oil interests in opposing use of revenue from off-shore oil lands for aid to public education, opposed funds to train more doctors, to build more hospitals and to provide for public housing.

Dirksen opposed reduction in income tax for those in the lower-income brackets but voted to guarantee greater tax concessions to corporations. He fought to end rent and price controls and to end federal regulation of natural gas which

meant increased prices for consumers.

THE MAN who now wants to be known as a "moderate" because of the overwhelming sentiment against McCarthyism in the country was the chief defender and closest associate of the would-be dictator from Wisconsin. Dirksen led the fight against censuring McCarthy last year and flatly endorsed McCarthyism, declaring that "no other techniques" but that of McCarthy would have alerted the country to "the threat of communism."

On every major issue, the Chicago Tribune's favorite candidate has shown his opposition to labor, the Negro people, the farmers and to small businessmen. He has used his fluent oratory and Bible-quoting technique to great advantage covering up his sinister connections and evil purposes.

Through his personal association with Morton Bodfish who, as secretary of the U.S. Savings and Loan League, was a major figure in the country's real estate lobby, Dirksen introduced bills in Congress, sections of which were drafted by Bodfish, to prevent public housing from being built where there was slum clearance and to provide for the liquidation of govern-



EVERETT DIRKSEN

ment-owned real estate mortgages.

AS A MEMBER of the House, representing the Peoria-Pekin district in which some of the country's biggest distilleries are located, Dirksen was known as the "whiskey" Congressman. He was the smoothest spokesman for the large liquor interests favoring legislation to sell beer to minors, calling for a halt to federal regulations governing large transactions of sugar and molasses and working to cut down on taxes paid by the liquor industry.

The Independent Voters of Illinois blasted the Dirksen record in Congress and called it "the unfortunate performance of a man obviously out of touch with the public interest."

At the recent convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor Reuben Soderstrom, IFL president proposed that State Representative Richard Stengel of Rock Island run for U.S. Senator to oppose Dirksen. Stengel was referred to as a "true friend of labor" as opposed to the anti-labor attitude of the Republican senator.

Clearly, a candidate for senator in Illinois at this time must express the deepest expressions of the people for peace and work for a program that leads away from the cold war at home and abroad in the spirit of the Geneva conference. A peace resolution passed at the Illinois Federation of Labor convention specifically called for "... labor backed candidates for office (to) become the best exponents of peace in order to bring about the political defeat of those now in Congress and the Administration who oppose ... negotiations."

If the spirit and action called for by the ISFL peace resolution is carried out, then the issue of peace, the overriding issue in the coming elections, should be the guide for labor and its allies in influencing candidates and the character of the campaign.

Labor, liberals and progressives have very little time left for a clear-cut campaign to influence the issues and candidates in order to defeat Dirksen and improve the congressional delegation from Illinois.

Lawyers Guild Brief Accepted in Appeal

CHICAGO.—Over government objections, the National Lawyers Guild has been given the right to file arguments in behalf of Claude Lightfoot in the appeal from his conviction under the membership clause of the Smith Act.

The U.S. Court of Appeals granted the Guild permission to enter the case as a "friend of the court." Oral arguments on the appeal were expected to be heard this week.

Malcolm Sharp, president of the National Lawyers Guild, declared that the organization was pointing out to the court that Lightfoot had been convicted under the doctrine of "guilt by association."

UAW: 'Ban All Bloody Rings'

CHICAGO.—The Regional Conference of the CIO United Auto Workers here this week voted to back up the New Castle, Ind., strikers "even to the point where no automobile in America will be built with Perfect Circle piston rings."

The action of the UAW-CIO region here was part of a nationwide "unofficial" boycott developing against the products of the strikebound PC plants, scene of armed strikebreaking violence.

Regional director Pat Greathouse said here that all locals should be aware of their rights to refuse to work on Perfect Circle rings in the manufacture of automobiles.

A member of the regional

body, Ford Local 551 president James Hamby, urged that the union should "spend every dime in its treasury, if necessary, to defend the Perfect Circle workers against the vicious attack unleashed against them in Indiana."

Hamby leads the UAW-CIO local in the only auto assembly plant in the Chicago area. However, it was pointed out here that there are also many other plants where the ban on working with engines fitted with PC rings can be made effective.

The UAW-CIO regional paper, Plant Gate News, came out this week the following streamer headline: "Perfect Circle Rings Have Blood on Them; Regional Conference Votes 100 Percent Rejection."

REUTHER SETS 1965 AS DATE FOR WINNING 30-40

DETROIT.—The auto workers who each year face the threat of six to seven months season of work in the plants, and who are looking for the next contract talks, two and a half years from now to open up negotiations for the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, were startled to hear UAW president Walter Reuther peg the date for that in 1965.

Reuther testifying before a Congressional sub-committee marred what otherwise was a good program to meet unemployment stemming from automation, when speaking for himself he said he hopes to see America "prospering on a four-day work week by 1965." It's clear he is a long way from the shop and forgets the generally accepted goal that 1958 is the period when 30-40 is the demand.

Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600 long the champion spokesman for 30 for 40, as its known in UAW circles could not be reached for any comment on Reuther's 1965 goal for the shorter work week.

Reuther stuck otherwise to union

programs. He urged a policy of retirement at 60; greater social welfare services, and unemployment "cushions." He called for building more schools and hospitals, a program to increase consumer buying power through lower taxes, higher minimum wages and extension of CAW. He also urged government help to small business by low interest rates and anti-trust enforcement.

THE "Old Lady of Lafayette St." the Detroit Free Press in a stupid, bumbling editorial commenting on Reuther's pitch for a shorter work week said, "idleness for three days out of each week might conceivably breed boredom that would result in a much higher rate of crime and delinquency." The FP then says the problem is to teach the workers what to do with their spare time.

We can just see the workers being "bored" with having to work 30 hours with 40 hours pay and not knowing what to do with their time.

Negro Ministers Back Hill For Congress in 15th District

DETROIT.—The Negro Baptist ministers conference with a membership of 300 are reported by the Detroit Edition of the Pittsburgh Courier to be among the chief backers of Rev. Charles A. Hill, candidate on the Democratic ticket for Congress, 15th District.

The Courier reports that there is a lot of sentiment for Rev. Hill despite the fact that he has been a stormy figure in congressional probes. The Courier reports that the Baptist ministers conference said they were backing Rev. Hill because he was a good man. The church plays a large role and carries a tremendous spiritual influence in the lives of workers, thousands of whom are members of UAW-CIO in the 15th District, the Courier declares.

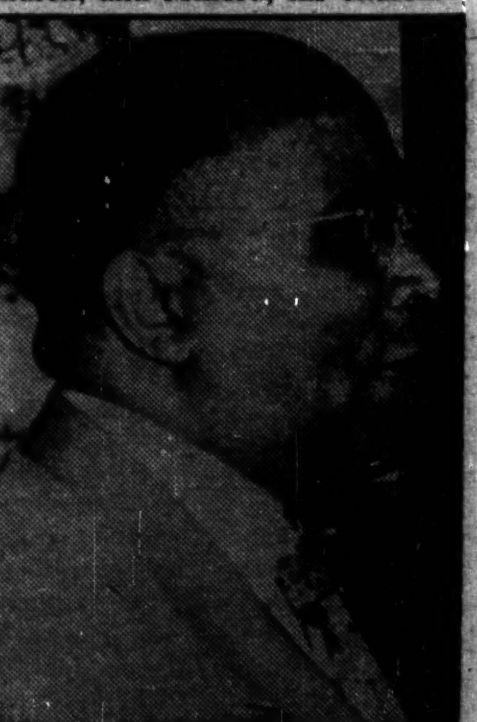
The Courier reported the Rev. Hill honestly didn't want the job of jumping into a political campaign on such short notice but the ministers insisted. So he accepted. There is a lot of grass roots sentiment for Rev. Hill, the Courier said.

He is hammering away at getting citizens everywhere to write U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell to intervene and bring to justice the murderers of 14-year-old Negro boy, Emmett Till in Sumner, Miss.

Long a staunch defender of the

foreign-born, thousands of whom live in the 15th Congressional District, Rev. Hill is also seeking to mobilize citizens to write Congress for a repeal of the racist, discriminatory and the U.S. Senators inatory, un-democratic Walter McCarran Law.

Campaign headquarters is at church community house, along side the Hartford Ave. Baptist church, and Milford, his church.



Rev. Charles Hill, candidate for Congress on Democratic ticket, who has been one of the city's staunchest defenders of civil liberties.

OPERATION FRAME UP

Decision Awaited, Dec. 5, On Allan Denaturalization

DETROIT.—The use of lying stoolpigeons to put over a frame-up case was never more on display than in the recent U. S. Government effort to take away the citizenship of Michigan Worker editor, Billy Allan.

The first of these trained seals was one Leon Syrakis who more than a year ago testified in a deportation case affecting one Russell Emin, that he (Syrakis) joined the Communist Party in 1935. In Allan's denaturalization case he testified he joined in 1934. Reason for this "fitting" of the joining date was that the government wanted to have "testimony" that would have Allan say he advocated "overthrowing the government by force and violence," before he became a citizen Feb. 4, 1935. The trained seal, Syrakis said he heard Allan in January 1935, one month before Allan became an American citizen talk about overthrowing the government. A perfect pitch for the government. Federal Judge Arthur Lederle was curious to know how come such a fitting piece of evidence. Syrakis after some torturous thinking said he lost his "business" at that time, that's why he remembered.

The next spy for the government was one John Pace whose only "evidence" was that in 1934 Allan told him to read State and Revolution, a pamphlet. Allan exposed the phoniness of this by calling attention to the testimony of Pace himself, where he bragged he was a district organizer of the Communist Party. Allan said in rebuttal who was he, a rank and filer, to tell a former district organizer like Pace to read State and Revolution.

The next spy was "Grandma" Baldwin with her "knitting." She testified that Allan told a meeting to go out and sell the Daily Worker and "make a Red Sunday." Judge Lederle politely inquired of "Grandma" was it not a fact the Daily Worker was sold on newsstands and a legal newspaper? The

spy Baldwin replied in a low falsetto, "yes."

Next spy was Paul Elder who first said his father died when he was 11 years old, later he said he died when he was 13, then he finally ended up saying he was 14 or 15 when his father died. He said he was 48 years of age and his father died in 1936. And this is the government witness who take an oath to tell the truth.

On Dec. 5, Federal Judge Arthur Lederle will hand down his findings based on this kind of "evidence" whether Allan shall retain his American citizenship gotten over 20 years ago or whether he shall be deprived of it.

Meanwhile the Allan Defense Committee with headquarters at 920 Charlevoix Blvd., Detroit, is appealing for funds to carry on the fight against this crude government effort by stoolpigeons to denaturalize a active unionist for his many years of participation in the Michigan working class movement.

DETROIT.—The Executive Board and officers of Local 78, UAW-CIO (Kelsey Hayes) voted unanimously during a meeting held Oct. 11, 1955, to send resolutions protesting the unwarranted trial and prosecution of William Allan.

The resolutions were sent to the Congress of the United States, the Senate of the U. S., the Justice Department, the Supreme Court of the U. S.

In the resolutions the Executive Board members and officers ask that Congressmen and Senators supported by and elected by labor seek at the next session of Congress:

1. Repeal of the McCarran Act.
2. A repeal of the Smith Act.

This action by the executive board was taken after a communication from the William Allan Defense Committee had been read to the board.

GOP Smears Labor In '56 Election Plot

By MAX GORDON

Powerful Republican leaders have launched a well financed movement to cripple labor's electoral activity, and to split and isolate the labor movement politically, to save the GOP from defeat in November, 1956.

These leaders are using the same weapons employed in the effort to suppress the Communist Party and the left-wing—massive falsehood and the cry of "conspiracy to use force and violence." Author of the movement is one of the most fascist-minded, labor-hating members of Congress, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee. Goldwater fathered the notorious labor-busting Butler Bill which puts unions under the control of the Subversive Activities Control Board, passed by the 1954 session of Congress with the aid of Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Goldwater drew up a report, publicly released this past week, charging the nation's trade union leadership with using "violence and coercion," in a "conspiracy of national proportions" to control the 1956 elections. He likewise accused the labor movement of building a "political slush fund," and of "ruthless and successful efforts" to take over the Democratic Party.

The report was circulated secretly among GOP state chairmen and other party bigshots. It was made public after a majority of GOP party leaders indicated they went along with it. Thus it appears to have the backing of at least a section of the GOP leadership, and reflects the general anti-labor position of the GOP.

FROM the viewpoint of fact, the report is laughable. Labor leaders have scarcely begun to use their vast influence and strength in connection with the 1956 elections, something they have every right, and even obligation, to do.

Far from having taken over the Democratic Party, they have not exercised on that party's leadership the great pressures which they have the power to exercise, and which they have every right to exercise. Democratic Party leaders have, accordingly, paid little attention to the nation's labor leadership in their programmatic utterances to date.

The report is the opening propaganda effort to prepare the way for laws similar to the recently-passed Catlin law in Wisconsin, which bars trade unions

(Continued on Page 12)

Assignment U.S.A.

No Way to Play Host

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE SOVIET journalists are the guests of our nation and where they have met ordinary Americans face to face there is understanding and a lot of mutual and friendly kidding which is all to the good. The Cleveland Plain Dealer liked the Russian brand of humor, observing that people "who can laugh at each other's jokes aren't likely to start a fight."

The Plain Dealer, a conservative paper as we know, quoted

one of the Russian editors who suggested that—since Geneva—the time had come for Americans to acquire a new understanding of the Russian viewpoint. "But it will take time," the editor smiled. "After all, it takes nine months before a baby is born unless," he added, "you Americans have discovered some advanced technological process to shorten the period."

THE PLAIN DEALER said it was willing to take all the time that is necessary for the Russians to understand us and "to find out that whatever suspicions they harbored about us are groundless." And, in turn "we will be glad to find out, if it is time, that our suspicions of them are without foundation."

This, the paper added, doesn't mean "we're already ready to embrace communism."

I believe all will agree for what is involved, at bottom, is the simple right of two men of varying ways to live on the same planet and retain the ability to respect each other, their differences as well as their similarities. And there is much, many Americans contend who've been to Russia, that our people have in common. And that's not new.

Back in 1887 an American named Walt Whitman wrote: "You Russians and we Americans . . . our countries so distant, so unlike at first glance . . . and yet in certain features, and vastest ones, so resembling" (Continued on Page 13)



Bill Foster Sends Us a Letter

THE WORKER'S lagging fund campaign for \$64,000 picked up some this week, with \$4,700 coming in or just a few hundred short of the \$5,000 to \$6,000 needed weekly.

Among the contributors last week was William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, who responded to our plea of at least \$10 from every reader who can possibly squeeze it out or collect it.

"One of the proudest achievements of the working class had been the establishment and maintenance of its own daily newspaper, the Daily Worker," Foster said. "Now this achievement

is being seriously threatened, both through direct suppression by the ruling class and by financial strangulation."

He expressed confidence that

Received last week \$ 4,699.45
Total to date \$21,061.21
Still to go \$42,938.79
Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

"the many thousands who are devoted to the paper and appreciate its importance will rally self-sacrificingly to its support," and declared there could

be "no more bitter blow to the entire working-class movement than failure of the D.W. to appear." He stressed the situation is "extremely dangerous" and asked that the paper "receive the immediate answer it asks of its readers if it is to survive."

Foster tied the problem of finances to the continuous drop of circulation of the past five years, and asked the entire working-class movement "to make circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker a matter of central, continuous concern." Meanwhile, he said, the call for at least \$10 to be collected or contributed by all readers "should receive a ready response."

We appreciate this fine support of our appeal by the Communist Party's chairman, and know it will bring a response.

Topping the contributions for the week was \$617 from the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, collected prior to, and at, meetings in the area protesting the murder of Emmett Louis Till and the acquittal of the white men charged with this kidnapping and murder. The meetings were addressed by Rob Hall, Worker news editor who covered the trial, and the money was contributed in appreciation of The Worker's fight against lynching and jimcrow.

Several other contributions came along because of the Worker's and the D.W.'s battle against jimcrow and lynching. From Manhattan's Chelsea area came \$154 collected at a gathering at which appreciation of the paper's role was so expressed. The Tennessee Freedom of the

ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

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Rebuff to Till Delegation By Brownell Stirs Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

SINCE the lynching of Emmett Till in Mississippi two months ago, aroused citizens in many communities across the U. S. have opened renewed struggles against the "Little Mississippis," the breeding swamps of racist violence in their midst. Last week in

Chicago, the two-year fight to end anti-Negro mob rule at Trumbull Park homes reached a new climax. For four hours on Tuesday, a huge picket line ringed the block-square Chicago city hall. Across the Loop rang an outraged cry: "Mr. Mayor, we want action."

This was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the church movement, the labor unions in the most powerful joint action yet undertaken.

Returning from Washington at that moment was a delegation of 50 Chicagoans who had gone to see Vice-President Nixon and Attorney General Brownell to demand federal intervention in the Till case and in the Trumbull situation.

This was the action of a "March on Washington" movement which heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of the "storefront" churches on Chicago's South Side. "We have learned," a spokesman reported back, "that our fight is not only with the lynchers in the South but also with the Jim Crow-minded administration in Washington which protects lynch law with inaction."

NIXON and Brownell refused to see this delegation led by Dr. C. W. Harding of Chicago's Victory Baptist Church. The head of the Justice Department civil rights division, Arthur B. Caldwell, said that the federal government had "no grounds" for entering the Till case.

Said one leader of the delegation: "They told us they couldn't do anything about the Till case and wouldn't do anything about Trumbull."

Meanwhile in Chicago, the deep running indignation of Negro and white citizens, tapped by the hideous slaying of the 14-year-old Negro child, directed itself against Mayor Richard J. Daley.

"You spoke out about Mississippi," declared one picket sign, "what about Trumbull?"

This was one of the hundreds of placards waving around the city hall, in time to the chanting of the demand: "Two years is too long." There were ministers' robes on the picket line and the blue zipper jackets of Packinghouse unionists, and the faces of Negro and white auto and farm equipment workers.

"We are demonstrating today to focus the attention of the people of Chicago, the nation and the world upon the disgraceful situation that has prevailed and still exists at Trumbull Park homes," said Willoughby Abner, executive chairman of the NAACP's Chicago chapter and a regional leader of the UAW-CIO.

THE KEY demand centers around the city's providing of full mobility in the community to the 29 Negro families living in the government housing project, so that they can use the streets, the buses, the parks, the shopping centers of the neighborhood without fear for their lives.

Contained in this demand was also the proviso that police must at last stop the aerial bombs, the rock-throwing, the ambushing of Negroes, the reign of terror against Negro women and children. There has been no let-up in this violence since the first family moved into the 15-year-old federal housing project in August of 1953.

Strengthening the picket action was the official support of the Chicago CIO council, which a week earlier had sent its own delegation to see the Mayor on the Trumbull situation.

Mayor Daley was being hard-pressed by a movement which has reached a new high of anger of determination since Chicago's Emmett Till was murdered by white in Chicago.

CHICAGO.

Enforce the 14th Amendment

Bloc of 14 Ready to Push Rep. Diggs Plan

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

A pro-civil rights bloc of 14 Congressmen has agreed to lead the fight to unseat five of Mississippi's six Representatives when Congress convenes next January, Rep. Adam

Clayton Powell (D-NY) told an enthusiastic audience of more than a thousand people here last Sunday.

Powell said the bloc, which includes Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) will seek the enforcement of Section 2 of the 14th Amendment in line with the movement initiated by Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.). It will also work for adoption of a federal anti-lynch law, he said. Rep. Diggs was not present at the meeting because of a speaking engagement at a rally in Mobile, Ala., sponsored by the NAACP.

Under the last apportionment resolution of Congress, Powell said, there should be one Congressman

for each 350,000 residents. Applied fairly, he said, there would be 51 or 52 Negro Congressmen representing this country's 16 million Negro citizens. However, there are only three.

WHEN Michigan's Negro woman state Senator, Miss Cora Brown, was introduced as a speaker at the rally, Rep. Powell embraced her and turning to the audience predicted: "This will be the first Negro woman to sit in Congress and Michigan will send her there in 1956."

His remark was greeted with a great roar of applause.

Powell told the audience that the new rise of white supremacist terror in the U. S., demonstrated in the unavenged murder of Emmett Till, had caused deep concern among the colored peoples throughout the world. Discussing his recent trip to the Middle East, Rep. Powell said that representatives of the colored people there wanted to know "when we are going to help them fight for equality, against colonialism, and when we will have equality for Negroes in the U. S."

HE WARNED American ruling circles that lynching and denial of the franchise to Negroes will not be tolerated by the Negro people. "We are a peaceful people," said Powell, "but we are not going to have any child lynchings in Chicago, nor Detroit, nor New York, and I warn the white supremacists: don't try anything."



REP. POWELL



THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

Lynching Protests Continue NAACP Called "Conspiracy"

TILL LYNCHING protests covered the nation for another consecutive week, with mass meetings held in several more large cities. Three thousand heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mississippi address a Pittsburgh rally. At a similar rally in Philadelphia, Mrs. Ruby Hurley spoke to 3,000 more. The Philadelphia City Council passed a resolution protesting the Till lynching, and asking for punishment of the murderers. The Civil Rights Congress collected several hundred signatures on petitions asking Federal intervention.

MRS. MAMIE BRADLEY, mother of Emmett Till, addressed 9,500 at Uline Arena in Washington, D.C., and sought an interview with White House officials. Other meetings on the Till lynching were held before huge crowds in New York City; Flint, Michigan; Des Moines, Iowa.

GEORGIA'S Attorney-Gen-

eral, Eugene Cook, charged the NAACP with being "part and parcel of a Communist conspiracy." Speaking before the Georgia Peace Officers Association, Cook accused the Negro organization of being a "front" and designed to "overthrow the democratic governments of this nation and its sovereign states." Cook said that with Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, and with the aid of the House Un-American Activities Committee, he had "investigated" the NAACP, and was willing to go to court with his charges.

COUNSEL was appointed by Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to defend the Rev. Joseph A. Delaine, who fled South Carolina after a campaign of terror against him. Mr. Delaine, one of the leaders of the desegregation fight in Clarendon County, S. Carolina, fled the state after an exchange of shots with a band of unknown white men. The incident follows the burning of his church and home. South Carolina is seeking to extradite the militant clergyman.

A NEW JERSEY legislator, Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio, has announced that he will support the resolution to be offered by Rep. Charles Diggs, challenging the seating of Mississippi Congressmen, when Congress reconvenes in January. He also wrote the Justice Department about the Till tragedy, urging some action to insure justice being carried out in the case.

THE KKK was called to life again in Georgia, with the chartering of a new organization called "U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," headed by Samuel Green, Jr., son of the former Georgia Grand Dragon of the group.

A SHOTGUN attack on a union meeting, Ku Klux Klan style, was carried out by a gang of men wearing hoods, who fired into a gathering of members of the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO. Seriously wounded in the encounter were a white union organizer and five Negro union members. In all 12 members of the group were injured. Sheriff Willis McCall, notorious slayer of a Negro prisoner in the 1952 "Crawland Four" rape frameup, refused to probe the incident.

There's \$ Sign on Klan Robes; Senator Would Overthrow NAACP

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN THE LITTLE town of Umatilla, Fla. (pop. less than 2,000) there had been no rumors of "insults" to a white woman by any Negro. The report which excited the citrus grow-

ers was that Negro field workers were organizing to increase their pay for picking fruit from 15 cents to 20 cents a box for budded oranges, and from 25 cents to 40 cents a box for seedlings.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19, the rumor was confirmed when some 20 Negro citrus workers and Otis Nation, an organizer for the CIO United Packinghouse Workers were observed meeting together in the Negro Masonic Temple. Four white men were seen surveying the gathering from an automobile which circled the hall, and just as the meeting was opened at 8:30 p.m. the four men, wearing white masks approached and through the doors and windows of the hall let go with shotgun blasts. Twelve of the assembled Negroes were wounded, one hospitalized.

The shooting was the climax of citrus growers' offensive against unionization. The campaign began with threatening leaflets passed out by white men in the Umatilla Negro community. These leaflets had so intimidated Negro workers, Nation said, that a union meeting scheduled a month earlier had to be called off for lack of attendance. Sponsors of the leaflet have been identified as the Ku Klux Klan.

SHERIFF Willis V. McCall, of Lake County infamous for his nervous trigger finger against Negroes, was only slightly embarrassed by the shooting. He was scheduled to leave that night for a three-day Boat-A-Cade. He left, leaving an order that the case was not to be discussed with the press. It was fully 24 hours before the shooting was made public, and by that time McCall was boating in the Lake Kissimmee-Okeechobee Boat-A-Cade.

Nation remarked that McCall is always conveniently unavailable

when the law needs enforcing. It was also revealed that McCall and his office had done nothing when the union leader reported the Klan's activity in distributing threatening leaflets against the right to organize.

The terror against organizing the citrus workers had reached such a pitch that some of the Negroes who suffered minor gunshot wound denied being present at the meeting. The FBI said it was not investigating. The sheriff's office said it lacked "details" for conducting an investigation. The growers would admit only that they had heard the union was there.

MEANWHILE the planters further east were limbering up legislative weapons as an adjunct to more violent forms of combatting organization. James O. Eastland, the owlish Mississippi Senator who has served the planters and the big corporations well, announced that he "might" investigate the finances of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Eastland agreed with Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook in proposing that the NAACP

(Continued on page 13)

SHOP TALK

A TESTIMONIAL DINNER for UAW-CIO Regional Director Pat Greathouse on November 12 at the Sherman Hotel may turn out to be an important demonstration of labor unity. From all indications, both AFL and CIO are supporting this affair in a way that it may become the first large joint gathering in the state, bringing together 1,200 people from both federations.

STEEL industry spokesmen are replying with anger to what has become one of the main official demands of the CIO United Steelworkers in next Spring's negotiations: a Monday-through-Friday work-week with premium pay for weekends.

The companies are dodging the issue of their responsibility to pay the time-and-a-half for Saturdays and Sundays which has been established in other industries for many years. Their argument is merely that it would be "impractical" to close down the furnaces for weekends and then reheat them on Monday.

THERE is a persistent demand growing throughout the labor movement for changes in the AFL-CIO merger constitution that will provide better guarantees of a fight for Negro rights.

AT a discussion of this issue here last week at a luncheon of the Council Against Discrimination, the main speakers failed to reflect the view that the constitution needs changing. They were Pat Greathouse, regional director of the UAW-CIO, and John Cullerton, secretary of the Joint Council of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers. Both expressed confidence that the merged federation will make a stronger fight for Negro rights, in spite of any shortcomings in the constitution.

A MUCH sharper criticism of the document was expressed at a conference here this week, called by the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

DOWN in Crawfordsville, Ill., the AFL Bookbinders are petitioning for representation rights at the R. R. Donnelly plant. The special significance of this is the fact that the company's huge plant in Chicago is also non-union, and has for many years been the biggest open-shop stronghold in the city. The union victory at Crawfordsville may prove to be an important wedge for the union in Chicago.

STRONG support by the UAW-CIO production workers at the Harvester Tractor Works is backing up the striking AFL Electrical Workers at that plant. The 71 electricians are striking for a 34-cent an hour wage increase and other demands.

SPEEDUP is the issue at Harvester Rock Island plant, where the assemblers have staged a walkout. It is considered likely that many such in-plant struggles are to develop in the Harvester chain over issues which could not be resolved in the recent 26-day strike victory of the UAW-CIO.

Illinois Labor Takes on Job of Deringing McCarthyite Dirksen

(Continued from page 16)

sentiment against McCarthyism in the country was the chief defender and closest associate of the would-be dictator from Wisconsin. Dirksen led the fight against censuring McCarthy last year and flatly endorsed McCarthyism, declaring that "no other techniques" but that of McCarthy would have alerted the country to "the threat of communism."

On every major issue, the Chicago Tribune's favorite candidate has shown his opposition to labor, the Negro people, the farmers and to small businessmen. He has used his fluent oratory and Bible-quoting technique to great advantage covering up his sinister connections and evil purposes.

Through his personal association with Morton Bodfish who, as secretary of the U.S. Savings and Loan League, was a major figure in the country's real estate lobby, Dirksen introduced bills in Congress, sections of which were drafted by Bodfish, to prevent public housing from being built where there was slum clearance and to provide for the liquidation of government-owned real estate mortgages.

AS A MEMBER of the House, representing the Peoria-Pekin district in which some of the country's biggest distilleries are located, Dirksen was known as the "whiskey" Congressman. He was the smoothest spokesman for the large liquor interests favoring legislation to sell beer to minors, calling for a halt to federal regulations governing large transac-

tions of sugar and molasses and working to cut down on taxes paid by the liquor industry.

The Independent Voters of Illinois blasted the Dirksen record in Congress and called it "the unfortunate performance of a man obviously out of touch with the public interest."

At the recent convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor Reuben Soderstrom, IFL president proposed that State Representative Richard Stengel of Rock Island run for U.S. Senator to oppose Dirksen. Stengel was referred to as a "true friend of labor" as opposed to the anti-labor attitude of the Republican senator.

Clearly, a candidate for senator in Illinois at this time must express the deepest expressions of the people for peace and work for a program that leads away from the cold war at home and abroad in the spirit of the Geneva conference. A peace resolution passed at the Illinois Federation of Labor convention specifically called for "... labor backed candidates for office (to) become the best exponents of peace in order to bring about the political defeat of those now in Congress and the Administration who oppose ... negotiations."

If the spirit and action called for by the ISFL peace resolution is carried out, then the issue of peace, the overriding issue in the coming elections, should be the guide for labor and its allies in influencing candidates and the character of the campaign.

Labor, liberals and progressives have very little time left for a clear-cut campaign to influence the issues and candidates in order to defeat Dirksen and improve the congressional delegation from Illinois.

Lawyers Guild Brief Accepted in Appeal

CHICAGO. — Over government objections, the National Lawyers Guild has been given the right to file arguments in behalf of Claude Lightfoot in the appeal from his conviction under the membership clause of the Smith Act.

The U.S. Court of Appeals granted the Guild permission to enter the case as a "friend of the court." Oral arguments on the appeal were expected to be heard this week.

Malcolm Sharp, president of the National Lawyers Guild, declared that the organization was pointing out to the court that Lightfoot had been convicted under the doctrine of "guilt by association."

Gary Voters Urged to Defeat Strikebreaking Indiana GOP

GARY, Ind.—In a statement on the Gary city elections, issued this week, the Lake County Communist Party blasted the state GOP machine and its local representatives for their "vicious government strikebreaking" in the Perfect Circle strike at New Castle, Ind.

The GOP, in the Perfect Circle strike is attempting to set a pattern, that must receive a smashing rebuke at the polls, says the statement. The Democrats, who come forward "as friends of labor have not expressed their opposition to GOP strikebreaking," the statement points out.

The statement likewise calls upon the candidates and the incumbent Democratic mayor to call on the Federal government to take action to end the terror against the Negro people in the state of Mississippi. It also calls for steps to end flagrant brutality and discrimination in Gary itself in employment, housing, schools on the beaches and in all other areas of life.

INCLUDED in the program are proposals for more parks and recreational facilities, more housing, lower utility costs, more hospital and health facilities on a non-segregated basis and civil service status for city employees, without witchhunting standards.

The program presents a measure for tax reform to raise funds to finance these proposals by ending the undervaluation of industrial property of U. S. Steel Corporation especially, which drains millions weekly out of the labor of the steelworkers and gives nothing in return in much needed social facilities.

The statement is being circulated among voters in the remain-

Start Forum on Current Issues

CHICAGO.—A 42nd year of Sinai Temple Forum, 5350 South Shore Drive, opens on Tuesday, Nov. 1, with a series of weekly programs dealing with some of the foremost issues of the day.

The forum series, which includes cultural programs, opens with Melvyn Douglas and Helen Gahagan Douglas in a dramatic presentation called "One Plus One."

Other highlights of the 12-week series are: Nov. 15, editor William T. Evjue speaking on "Creeping Security—Are We Gradually Losing Our Freedom?"; Dec. 6, Dr. Herman Finer, University of Chicago political scientist, speaking on "Einstein's War to End War."

One deviation from the Tuesday evening schedule will be the program on Saturday evening, Nov. 12, when a full-length play, "The World of Sholom Aleichem" will be presented. This is the same production staged by Howard Da Silva, which had a successful 43-week run in New York City and in other cities two years ago.

See New Attack on Bail in Weiss Case

CHICAGO.—Already six weeks in jail Max Weiss this week faces possible months of imprisonment unless the fight for bail is won, the Civil Rights Congress warned this week.

The CRC pointed to a sinister new attack on the right of bail in the Weiss case, citing the record of the hearing before Federal Judge William on reduction of the \$35,000 bail.

Judge Campbell "consciously set bail at a figure which he assumed the defendant could not possibly meet," the CRC charged.

A memorandum sent by the CRC to thousands of Chicagoans and others also showed that efforts are being made to hamper a fair trial in the Weiss case. Max Weiss was indicted under the membership clause of the Smith Act, which is now facing its first test in the higher courts. The test will come in the U.S. Court of Appeals in this district on the petition of Claude Lightfoot, who was convicted last February under the same section of the thought-control law.

NOW going into this same court as well is an appeal for reduction of bail in the Max Weiss case.

Bail funds for Weiss were being gathered this week by Mrs. Sadie Weiss, wife of the defendant. The Civil Rights Congress, 189 W. Madison St., Chicago, was assisting Mrs. Weiss.

In reviewing the bail hearing before Judge Campbell, who has also been assigned the trial judge in the case, the CRC pointed out the judge betrayed "strong presumptions of guilt" against the defendant. Defense lawyers will, in fact, seek a change of venue for the trial, it was announced.

THE CRC appealed for help in winning the bail fight so that Weiss can be released as soon as possible. It was pointed out that efforts are being made to rush this case to trial without adequate opportunity for the preparation of a defense.

Judge Campbell, in fact, indicated that a fast trial was being contemplated, with the bail set at a figure which would make it impossible for Weiss to be released. Said Judge Campbell: "If this man makes bail I am willing to continue the matter, but if he doesn't ... we will have to proceed with this case as promptly as possible."

In the hearing, the judge summarized the basis for the bail reduction appeal, stating that the defendant "is a man of meager funds, that he has never been convicted of any crime, and that the amount of bail now fixed is excessive."

INSTEAD of basing his ruling on these factors, however, the judge went into what he called "the nature of the offense and the character of the defendant."

Judge Campbell justified his ruling with the statement that Weiss "surrounds himself with a cloud of mystery." At the same time, the judge also expressed the opinion that although "Congress had not made the offense non-bailable," that Congress should have done so.

Weiss was being held in the Cook County Jail. He was able to receive mail addressed to him in cellblock A-3-9. He was also permitted to receive visitors on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

What's On?

CARL MARZANI, author of *We Can Be Friends*, will mark 25th anniversary of Soviet government, 22nd anniversary of U.S.-USSR diplomatic relations, speaking on "We Will Be Friends." Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams. Friday, Nov. 18, 8:15 p.m. Adm. \$1, tax incl. Chi. Coun. Amer.-Sov. Friendship.

"VOLGA-DON CANAL," full-length Soviet documentary color. L.M. Mittelman center, 2733 W. Hirsch. Wed., Nov. 2, 8 p.m. Donation \$50. Chi. Coun. of Amer.-Sov. Friendship.

In Memoriam

GUS PIKAL

Sept. 30, 1953

Blanche

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THE NEED IS GREATER NOW

An Editorial

MANY workers today are shocked and angered by the anti-labor attacks being directed at them by the big daily newspapers.

The recent convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor lashed the "scab press." A recent issue of Labor's Daily carried a scathing denunciation of the press assault on the New Castle, Indiana workers in a story headed: "Strike at Perfect Circle—Study in Dirty Reporting."

Last week, the UAW - CIO Melrose Park Local 6 condemned the anti-labor editorials in the Chicago Daily News. The UAW's Plant Gate News has proposed a labor boycott of the Chicago Tribune, stating, "Every five cents paid to the Tribune is a nickel donated to cut your own throat."

THERE is a growing indignation against the big papers for their war-mongering, their Negro-baiting, their attacks on the rights and living standards of the people. All this throws into clear focus the value of those newspapers devoted to the people's needs, our paper among them.

There are, in fact, increasing signs of a greater demand for The Worker and better possibilities for building its circulation. Meanwhile, however, we are faced with the financial problems created by our low circulation, and with the urgent need for completing the present \$64,000 emergency fund drive.

In view of the situation, it is difficult to understand the poor response of Illinois readers thus far. We have made little progress toward completing our modest \$2,000 goal. This has thrown our paper once more into a struggle to survive.

YES, The Worker is "different" from other papers in that it fights for the people's needs. It is also "different" in that it must appeal to the people, its readers first of all, to keep it going!

Send a contribution today. If it's a check, make it out to Carl Hirsch, 36 W. Randolph St., Room 806, Chicago 1, Illinois. Don't put it off, the need was never greater!

Tickets Available For Oistrakh Recital

CHICAGO. — Tickets for the violin recitals by the Soviet artist David Oistrakh are now available from the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 189 West Madison St. Oistrakh will appear at Orchestra Hall Monday and Tuesday evenings, Nov. 28 and 29.



The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1955

UAW: 'Ban All Bloody Rings'

CHICAGO. — The Regional Conference of the CIO United Auto Workers here this week voted to back up the New Castle, Ind., strikers "even to the point where no automobile in America will be built with Perfect Circle piston rings."

The action of the UAW-CIO region here was part of a nationwide "unofficial" boycott developing against the products of the strikebound PC plants, scene of armed strikebreaking violence.

Regional director Pat Greathouse said here that all locals should be aware of their rights to refuse to work on Perfect Circle rings in the manufacture of automobiles.

A member of the regional

body, Ford Local 551 president James Hamby, urged that the union should "spend every dime in its treasury, if necessary, to defend the Perfect Circle workers against the vicious attack unleashed against them in Indiana."

Hamby leads the UAW-CIO local in the only auto assembly plant in the Chicago area. However, it was pointed out here that there are also many other plants where the ban on working with engines fitted with PC rings can be made effective.

The UAW-CIO regional paper, Plant Gate News, came out this week the following streamer headline: "Perfect Circle Rings Have Blood on Them; Regional Conference Votes 100 Percent Rejection."

THE U.S. SENATE RACE

Labor Takes on Job Of Ousting Dirksen

By WILLIAM SENNETT

CHICAGO. — "I have tried to follow a fine, sound middle road," Illinois Senator Everett Dirksen, longtime political partner of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, declared in announcing his candidacy for reelection.

Dirksen's "middle road" statements are a switch from his previously avowed McCarthyite brand of Republicanism. But his position in Congress in the 16 years he served in the House and Senate has been consistently reactionary.

AFL Labor's League for Political Education scored the Illinois junior senator as "100 percent wrong" on his voting record in the Senate. It was shown that he favored the use of a Taft-Hartley injunction against

the steel strike in 1952, supported the big oil interests in opposing use of revenue from off-shore oil lands for aid to public education, opposed funds to train more doctors, to build more hospitals and to provide for public housing.

Dirksen opposed reduction in income tax for those in the lower income brackets but voted to guarantee greater tax concessions to corporations. He fought to end rent and price controls and to end federal regulation of natural gas which meant increased prices for consumers.

THE MAN who now wants to be known as a "moderate" because of the overwhelming

(Continued on Page 15)

Group Goes To D.C. With Till Protest

CHICAGO. — Chicagoans who joined this week in a delegation to the nation's capital on the Emmett Till case vowed to raise the protest movement to a higher pitch when Congress reconvenes in January.

The delegation of 50 persons left Chicago by bus and automobile last Saturday night after a rally at the Rose Bowl, 4724 S. Cottage Grove.

Dr. C. W. Harding, head of the March on Washington Committee, called for unity of the Negro people and of the organizations which have responded to the brutal lynching of the Till child. It was pointed out that the delegation to Washington was made possible in spite of much harassment by the FBI and by the so-called "Red Squad" of the Chicago Police Department.

"Whenever Negroes begin to fight for their rights," said Rev.

Harding, "they are likely to be classified as 'subversive.'"

The March on Washington Committee was formed by a group of Negro ministers of small Baptist churches. The movement had the official endorsement of the Baptist Ministerial Alliance in Chicago and in Detroit.

At the spirited sendoff meeting, it was disclosed that the UE workers in the Ingersoll Steel plant had contributed over \$100 toward the delegation. One of the Ingersoll workers, the Rev. Ivory Scott of the Mount Joy Baptist Church, was among the delegates who made the trip.

Florence Criley, UE staff representative, spoke at the rally, stressing the unity of Negro and white in the fight for democratic rights, unionism and full citizenship for Negroes in the South.



Urge Congress Act in Till Case

CHICAGO. — Commitments from all Illinois congressmen to fight for legislation that "will help eliminate the injustice" in the Emmett Till case was demanded here this week by the Independent Voters of Illinois.

Its action was one of the steps being taken here by predominantly white organizations in answer to the Till lynching. A

number of all-white and interracial churches in Chicago have also spoken out strongly on the Till case.

Action on the Till case was called "an important part of the unfinished business of American democracy" in a statement by the Illinois Division of the American Civil Liberties Union.

THE ACLU called specifically for federal laws against the poll tax and demanded the strengthening of the civil liberties section of the U.S. Department of Justice. "This taking of human life, because of a person's color is a shocking departure from American and democratic ideals," the ACLU stated.

The IVI asked Illinois congressmen to initiate action on Negro rights at the opening of the next session of Congress in January. The Till case, said the IVI, is "a symbol of the tragic fact that all citizens do not enjoy equal rights, and that the government has failed in one of its great responsibilities."

A liberal white alderman, Leon Despres of the 5th Ward, has proposed the dedication of a city park to the memory of Emmett Till who "died a victim of a vicious system of repressing people for color." The proposal was still being considered this week by the Forestry and Park Committee of the City Council.

Two Rallies on Till Case Stir Gary

GARY, Ind. — Pressure by Gary citizens on the federal government to intervene in the Emmett Till case followed two overflow meetings here, attended by over 5,000 people, with hundreds turned away.

The first meeting, held under the auspices of the Gary NAACP, filled the main auditorium and basement of the St. John's Baptist Church.

There was enthusiastic support for a resolution presented by former Gary Councilman Nathan Vann calling for investigation of racist attacks on the Negro people in the state of Mississippi by the FBI.

Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of the murdered youth, gave a moving talk. Referring to her son, she

said: "He died for a cause and I am devoting my life to help end such violent acts against minority citizens."

Mr. William Hardaway, Gary NAACP leader, called for support of the fight against the Mississippi reign of terror.

Over 3,500 persons also crowded an overflow protest meeting in this steel town, packing the Barber Youth Center auditorium as well as the basement and main auditorium of the First AME Church next door.

The Rev. F. W. Coleman, chairman of the sponsoring committee connected with the Gary Ministerial Alliance, introduced Dr. T. R. M. Howard, the main speaker at the protest rally.

Dr. Howard head of Mississippi's Regional Council for Negro Lead-

ership, has spearheaded the fight for integration of schools in his home state. He reported that the terror against his organization is so great because of its aims that it has to meet and work secretly at night in the Delta country. There have been so many threats against his life that friends have been asked to establish a guard day and night at his Mound Bayou farm and hospital.

Seated on the platform with Dr. Howard was Willie Reid, the youth who testified that he heard the last pitiful cries of Emmett Till and saw the two accused half brothers in the truck which the state charged carried Till to his death. The audience was visibly moved as Dr. Howard repeated the cries of the murdered youth for his mother, which grew fainter and fainter—

until the boy died.

"In the high level government circles," Dr. Howard charged, "state officials and other top white spokesmen have decided to put such severe economic pressure on Mississippi Negro citizens that they hope one half of the million Negroes living in the state now will be forced to move in the next 10 years. These measures are directed especially against 'trouble makers' who dare to register to vote, in line with their constitutional rights, or who sign petitions for the improvement of educational facilities."

The terror is not limited to economic pressure. The Mississippi Negro leader pointed out that the murder of the Till child came in a setting of brutal physical assault on Negroes and cited a few examples from recent months.

GOP Smears Labor In '56 Election Plot

By MAX GORDON

Powerful Republican leaders have launched a well financed movement to cripple labor's electoral activity, and to split and isolate the labor movement politically, to save the GOP from defeat in November, 1956.

These leaders are using the same weapons employed in the effort to suppress the Communist Party and the left-wing—massive falsehood and the cry of "conspiracy to use force and violence." Author of the movement is one of the most fascist-minded, labor-hating members of Congress, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee. Goldwater fathered the notorious labor-busting Butler Bill which puts unions under the control of the Subversive Activities Control Board, passed by the 1954 session of Congress with the aid of Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Goldwater drew up a report, publicly released this past week, charging the nation's trade union leadership with using "violence and coercion," in a "conspiracy of national proportions" to control the 1956 elections. He likewise accused the labor movement of building a "political slush fund," and of "ruthless and successful efforts" to take over the Democratic Party.

The report was circulated secretly among GOP state chairmen and other party bigshots. It was made public after a majority of GOP party leaders indicated they went along with it. Thus it appears to have the backing of at least a section of the GOP leadership, and reflects the general anti-labor position of the GOP.

FROM the viewpoint of fact, the report is laughable. Labor leaders have scarcely begun to use their vast influence and strength in connection with the 1956 elections, something they have every right, and even obligation, to do.

Far from having taken over the Democratic Party, they have not exercised on that party's leadership the great pressures which they have the power to exercise, and which they have every right to exercise. Democratic Party leaders have, accordingly, paid little attention to the nation's labor leadership in their programmatic utterances to date.

The report is the opening propaganda effort to prepare the way for laws similar to the recently-passed Catlin law in Wisconsin, which bars trade unions

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Assignment U.S.A.

No Way to Play Host

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE SOVIET journalists are the guests of our nation and where they have met ordinary Americans face to face there is understanding and a lot of mutual and friendly kidding which is all to the good.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer liked the Russian brand of humor, observing that people "who can laugh at each other's jokes aren't likely to start a fight."

The Plain Dealer, a conservative paper as we know, quoted

one of the Russian editors who suggested that—since Geneva—the time had come for Americans to acquire a new understanding of the Russian viewpoint. "But it will take time," the editor smiled. "After all, it takes nine months before a baby is born unless," he added, "you Americans have discovered some advanced technological process to shorten the period."

THE PLAIN DEALER said it was willing to take all the time that is necessary for the Russians to understand us and "to find out that whatever suspicions they harbored about us are groundless." And, in turn, "we will be glad to find out, if it is time, that our suspicions of them are without foundation."

This, the paper added, doesn't mean "we're already ready to embrace communism."

I believe all will agree for what is involved, at bottom, is the simple right of two men of varying ways to live on the same planet and retain the ability to respect each other, their differences as well as their similarities. And there is much, many Americans contend who've been to Russia, that our people have in common. And that's not new.

Back in 1887 an American named Walt Whitman wrote: "You Russians and we Americans . . . our countries so distant, so unlike at first glance . . . and yet in certain features, and vastest ones, so resembling

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Bill Foster Sends Us a Letter

THE WORKER'S lagging fund campaign for \$64,000 picked up some this week, with \$4,700 coming in or just a few hundred short of the \$5,000 to \$6,000 needed weekly.

Among the contributors last week was William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, who responded to our plea of at least \$10 from every reader who can possibly squeeze it out or collect it.

"One of the proudest achievements of the working class had been the establishment and maintenance of its own daily newspaper, the Daily Worker," Foster said. "Now this achievement

is being seriously threatened, both through direct suppression by the ruling class and by financial strangulation."

He expressed confidence that

Received last week \$ 4,699.45
Total to date \$21,061.21
Still to go \$42,938.79
Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

"the many thousands who are devoted to the paper and appreciate its importance will rally self-sacrificingly to its support," and declared there could

be "no more bitter blow to the entire working-class movement than failure of the D.W. to appear." He stressed the situation is "extremely dangerous" and asked that the paper "receive the immediate answer it asks of its readers if it is to survive."

Foster tied the problem of finances to the continuous drop of circulation of the past five years, and asked the entire working-class movement "to make circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker a matter of central, continuous concern." Meanwhile, he said, the call for at least \$10 to be collected or contributed by all readers "should receive a ready response."

We appreciate this fine support of our appeal by the Communist Party's chairman, and know it will bring a response.

Topping the contributions for the week was \$617 from the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, collected prior to, and at, meetings in the area protesting the murder of Emmett Louis Till and the acquittal of the white men charged with this kidnapping and murder. The meetings were addressed by Rob Hall, Worker news editor who covered the trial, and the money was contributed in appreciation of The Worker's fight against lynching and jimcrow.

Several other contributions came along because of the Worker's and the D.W.'s battle against jimcrow and lynching. From Manhattan's Chelsea area came \$154 collected at a gathering at which appreciation of the paper's role was so expressed. The Tennessee Freedom of the

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Michigan edition The Worker

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SEN. EASTLAND

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Rebuff to Till Delegation By Brownell Stirs Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

SINCE the lynching of Emmett Till in Mississippi two months ago, aroused citizens in many communities across the U. S. have opened renewed struggles against the "Little Mississippis," the breeding swamps of racist violence in their midst. Last week in Chicago, the two-year fight to end anti-Negro mob rule at Trumbull Park homes reached a new climax. For four hours on Tuesday, a huge picket line ringed the block-square Chicago city hall. Across the Loop rang an outraged cry: "Mr. Mayor, we want action."

This was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the church movement, the labor unions in the most powerful joint action yet undertaken.

Returning from Washington at that moment was a delegation of 50 Chicagoans who had gone to see Vice-President Nixon and Attorney General Brownell to demand federal intervention in the Till case and in the Trumbull situation.

This was the action of a "March on Washington" movement which heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of St. Louis "storefront" churches on Chicago's South Side. "We have learned," a spokesman reported back, "that our fight is not only with the lynchers in the South but also with the Jim Crow-minded administration in Washington which protects lynch law with inaction."

NIXON and Brownell refused to see this delegation led by Dr. C. W. Harding of Chicago's Victory Baptist Church. The head of the Justice Department civil rights division, Arthur B. Caldwell, said that the federal government had "no grounds" for entering the Till case.

Said one leader of the delegation: "They told us they couldn't do anything about the Till case and wouldn't do anything about Trumbull."

Meanwhile in Chicago, the deep running indignation of Negro and white citizens, tapped by the hideous slaying of the 14-year-old Negro child, directed itself against Mayor Richard J. Daley.

"You spoke out about Mississippi," declared one picket sign, "what about Trumbull?"

This was one of the hundreds of placards waving around the city hall, in time to the chanting of the demand: "Two years is too long." There were ministers' robes on the picket line and the blue zipper jackets of Packinghouse unionists, and the faces of Negro and white auto and farm equipment workers.

"We are demonstrating today to focus the attention of the people of Chicago, the nation and the world upon the disgraceful situation that has prevailed and still exists at Trumbull Park homes," said Willoughby Abner, executive chairman of the NAACP's Chicago chapter and a regional leader of the UAW-CIO.

THE KEY demand centers around the city's providing of full mobility in the community to the 29 Negro families living in the government housing project, so that they can use the streets, the buses, the parks, the shopping centers of the neighborhood without fear for their lives.

Contained in this demand was also the proviso that police must at last stop the aerial bombs, the rock-throwing, the ambushing of Negroes, the reign of terror against Negro women and children. There has been no let-up in this violence since the first family moved into the 15-year-old federal housing project in August of 1953.

Strengthening the picket action was the official support of the Chicago CIO council, which a week earlier had sent its own delegation to see the Mayor on the Trumbull situation.

Mayor Daley was being hard-pressed by a movement which has reached a new high of anger of determination since Chicago's Emmett Till was murdered by white

CHICAGO.

Enforce the 14th Amendment

Bloc of 14 Ready to Push Rep. Diggs Plan

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

A pro-civil rights bloc of 14 Congressmen has agreed to lead the fight to unseat five of Mississippi's six Representatives when Congress convenes next January, Rep. Adam

Clayton Powell (D-NY) told an enthusiastic audience of more than a thousand people here last Sunday.

Powell said the bloc, which includes Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), will seek the enforcement of Section 2 of the 14th Amendment in line with the movement initiated by Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.). It will also work for adoption of a federal anti-lynch law, he said. Rep. Diggs was not present at the meeting because of a speaking engagement at a rally in Mobile, Ala., sponsored by the NAACP.

Under the last apportionment resolution of Congress, Powell said, there should be one Congressman

for each 350,000 residents. Applied fairly, he said, there would be 51 or 52 Negro Congressmen representing this country's 16 million Negro citizens. However, there are only three.

WHEN Michigan's Negro woman state Senator, Miss Cora Brown, was introduced as a speaker at the rally, Rep. Powell embraced her and turning to the audience predicted: "This will be the first Negro woman to sit in Congress and Michigan will send her there in 1956."

His remark was greeted with a great roar of applause.

Powell told the audience that the new rise of white supremacist terror in the U. S., demonstrated in the unavenged murder of Emmett Till, had caused deep concern among the colored peoples throughout the world. Discussing his recent trip to the Middle East, Rep. Powell said that representatives of the colored people there wanted to know "when we are going to help them fight for equality, against colonialism, and when we will have equality for Negroes in the U. S."

HE WARNED American ruling circles that lynching and denial of the franchise to Negroes will not be tolerated by the Negro people. "We are a peaceful people," said Powell, "but we are not going to have any child lynchings in Chicago, nor Detroit, nor New York, and I warn the white supremacists: don't try anything."



REP. POWELL

There's \$ Sign on Klan Robes; Senator Would Overthrow NAACP

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN THE LITTLE town of Umatilla, Fla. (pop. less than 2,000) there had been no rumors of "insults" to a white woman by any Negro. The report which excited the citrus grow-

ers was that Negro field workers were organizing to increase their pay for picking fruit from 15 cents to 20 cents a box for budded oranges, and from 25 cents to 40 cents a box for seedlings.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19, the rumor was confirmed when some 20 Negro citrus workers and Otis Nation, an organizer for the CIO United Packinghouse Workers were observed meeting together in the Negro Masonic Temple. Four white men were seen surveying the gathering from an automobile which circled the hall, and just as the meeting was opened at 8:30 p.m. the four men, wearing white masks approached and through the doors and windows of the hall let go with shotgun blasts. Twelve of the assembled Negroes were wounded, one hospitalized.

The shooting was the climax of supremacists in the Deep South. "Racist violence will be ended in Mississippi," the Mayor was told. "It will not be tolerated any longer in Chicago."

citrus growers' offensive against unionization. The campaign began with threatening leaflets passed out by white men in the Umatilla Negro community. These leaflets had so intimidated Negro workers, Nation said, that a union meeting scheduled a month earlier had to be called off for lack of attendance. Sponsors of the leaflet have been identified as the Ku Klux Klan.

SHERIFF Willis V. McCall, of Lake County infamous for his nervous trigger finger against Negroes, was only slightly embarrassed by the shooting. He was scheduled to leave that night for a three-day Boat-A-Cade. He left, leaving an order that the case was not to be discussed with the press. It was fully 24 hours before the shooting was made public, and by that time McCall was boating in the Lake Kissimmee-Okeechobee Boat-A-Cade.

Nation remarked that McCall is always conveniently "unavailable"

when the law needs enforcing. It was also revealed that McCall and his office had done nothing when the union leader reported the Klan's activity in distributing threatening leaflets against the right to organize.

The terror against organizing the citrus workers had reached such a pitch that some of the Negroes who suffered minor gunshot wound denied being present at the meeting. The FBI said it was not investigating. The sheriff's office said it lacked "details" for conducting an investigation. The growers would admit only that they had heard the union was there.

MEANWHILE the planters further east were limbering up legislative weapons as an adjunct to more violent forms of combatting organization. James O. Eastland, the ewlish Mississippi Senator who has served the planters and the big corporations well, announced that he "might" investigate the finances of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Eastland agreed with Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook in proposing that the NAACP

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THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

Lynching Protests Continue NAACP Called "Conspiracy"

TILL LYNCHING protests covered the nation for another consecutive week, with mass meetings held in several more large cities. Three thousand heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mississippi address a Pittsburgh rally. At a similar rally in Philadelphia, Mrs. Ruby Hurley spoke to 3,000 more. The Philadelphia City Council passed a resolution protesting the Till lynching, and asking for punishment of the murderers. The Civil Rights Congress collected several hundred signatures on petitions asking Federal intervention.

MRS. MAMIE BRADLEY, mother of Emmett Till, addressed 9,500 at Uline Arena in Washington, D.C., and sought an interview with White House officials. Other meetings on the Till lynching were held before huge crowds in New York City; Flint, Michigan; Des Moines, Iowa.

GEORGIA'S Attorney-Cen-

eral, Eugene Cook, charged the NAACP with being "part and parcel of a Communist conspiracy." Speaking before the Georgia Peace Officers Association, Cook accused the Negro organization of being a "front" and designed to "overthrow the democratic governments of this nation and its sovereign states." Cook said that with Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, and with the aid of the House Un-American Activities Committee, he had "investigated" the NAACP, and was willing to go to court with his charges.

COUNSEL was appointed by Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to defend the Rev. Joseph A. Delaine, who fled South Carolina after a campaign of terror against him. Mr. Delaine, one of the leaders of the desegregation fight in Clarendon County, S. Carolina, fled the state after an exchange of shots with a band of unknown white men. The incident follows the burning of his church and home. South Carolina is seeking to extradite the militant clergyman.

A NEW JERSEY legislator, Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio, has announced that he will support the resolution to be offered by Rep. Charles Diggs, challenging the seating of Mississippi Congressmen, when Congress reconvenes in January. He also wrote the Justice Department about the Till tragedy, urging some action to insure justice being carried out in the case.

THE KKK was called to life again in Georgia, with the chartering of a new organization called "U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," headed by Samuel Green, Jr., son of the former Georgia Grand Dragon of the group.

A SHOTGUN attack on a union meeting, Ku Klux Klan style, was carried out by a gang of men wearing hoods, who fired into a gathering of members of the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO. Seriously wounded in the encounter were a white union organizer and five Negro union members. In all 12 members of the group were injured. Sheriff Willis McCall, notorious slayer of a Negro prisoner in the 1952 "Groveland Four" rape frameup, refused to probe the incident.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

MR. BIG GETS BIGGER. The first half of 1955 profits for General Motors was \$661.0 million as compared to \$425.3 million in 1954's same period. A rise of 55.4 percent.

The average income of three top GM executives for 1954 totalled \$606,500. One example was GM president Harlow H. Curtice, who gets a average annual income of \$686,000. This of course does not include pensions, stock ownership options and other items that add the annual take of the big executives like Curtice.

PRINCESS MARGARET. Our advice to "Maggie" would be the same as to a beloved daughter; if she should meet a good lad she can love and live with, whatever his rating and standing, go to it and to hell with all the sob sisters typewriter matchmakers, bishops and so called "blue-bloods" who would arrange the lives of others to suit their own narrow bigotries and profits.

McNAMARA. U. S. Senator McNamara is reported alarmed at the headway the Republicans could make because of the attitude of Dixiecrats. He pointed in a recent speech in Grand Rapids to how Dixiecrats headed most of the important committees in the Senate and House and that changes have to be made there if needed civil rights and labor legislation is to pass.

LANSING. UAWers here would like a authentic history of the UAW to be written so that they can hand it down to their sons and daughters and prospective unionists its reported. Okay, how about a committee of oldtimers, regardless of whether they come from right, left, center, in fact bring them all in, to supervise the book, gather material and even help in writing.

LIGHT BILLS. When you pay your next light bill remember Detroit Edison Co. made \$25,466,730 from September, 1954 to September, 1955, some \$4,000.00 more than the previous year. The giveaway Michigan Public Utilities Commission granted them a rate boost instead of reducing our rates, so you and I just gave Edison an addition \$4,000.000.

"WILDCATS." We hope these nine full time spotters the United Rubber Workers, CIO out on East Jefferson are going to put on porkchopping to look for "wildcats" and who will be paid by the workers wage increase will have time to look at how U. S. Rubber bounces the workers around with speedup.

PACKARD. Speedup is going to move into high gear in Studebaker-Packard on the 1956 model. The company announces it's out to get out 480,000 cars from the blood and sweat of the workers. Watch for a new merger of Studebaker-Packard Corp. and American Motors Co. soon.

JUDGES. Far be it for us to talk of judges in disparaging terms but two items are worthy of comment. One is the Free Press's delight at Federal Judge Simons taking the side of a big company and the Eisenhower government against Federal Judge Arthur Lederle and ruling against Lederle. The other item that gave us a great belly laugh was what the Free Press called the quote of the week from Judge Picard who told a witness, "I'm not inclined to put too much faith in witnesses who remember too glibly things that happened and words that were said months ago. Nobody can recall that accurately." The judge must have forgot the Smith Act trial.

HE'S LEARNING. The junior Ford you see standing by a new car, better known as William Clay Ford was handed a quip by a press agent recently, who had junior say that a Republican victory in 1956 would mean continued prosperity. What the junior hopes continues is \$650,000,000 a year profits for Ford. He may not know anything else but he learnt that.

CAPITALISM. A 83 year old Negro worker had to come into Records Court the other day and ask to be sent to prison as there is no other place he could find to provide food and shelter. A "kind judge" gave the homeless Negro worker, 90 days in jail. Such is the lot of a Negro, a worker, a man 83 years of age, under capitalism.

ANOTHER ONE: That great "defender" of the Philippines, Dug-out-Doug MacArthur is not commenting on reports from P. I. that he sold \$1,040,000 shares of Consolidated Mines Inc. a Philippine concern. No wonder he "returned" there.

THE WIRE ROOM workers in Dodge main plant are angrily discussing a threat of Dodge management that the entire Wire Room operation will be moved to a non-union plant the Essex Wire Co. unless the Wire Room workers increase production on the 1956 model.

Angry workers throughout the plant see in this blackmailing threat to jobs, a pattern, that if Dodge is allowed to get away with, will be used as a speedup club on all departments throughout Chrysler.

Of course when the Dodge company has "family" day in the plant where hundreds of visitors are shown through, no mention is made by the syrupy talking guides of this order side of the Dodge company policy towards its workers.

FUND DRIVE. We lagged this week in sending in those \$5 and \$10 bills to the Daily Worker and Worker Fund drive. How about speeding it up, Michigan is still not even at the \$1,000 mark in our \$2,500 goal.

Several hundred readers received a coupon book from the DW business office valued at \$30. Will all of you who got that coupon book please use it, get it sold and send in the cash.

Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 2934 YEMANS

Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPBELL

Third Branch: 2419 GRAND RIVER

Fourth Branch: 2419 GRAND RIVER

McNamara to Speak at Farmers Union Convention

SCOTTVILLE, Mich.—The active and aggressive Farmers Union of Michigan will hold its annual state convention here Nov. 2, 3 and 4 and the featured speaker will be United States Senator Pat McNamara.

McNamara takes a deep interest in the plight of the small farmers, in the current price squeeze that's bankrupting many of them and he is expected to lash out at this and make proposals to do something about it.

Resolutions are being sought from the various locals of the Farmers Union with John Spoelman, state FU president declaring that "the program of the Farmers Union is built on resolutions adopted at our State Convention."

All resolutions should be sent, as well as greetings to Searle Barnett at Brach, Mich. A sound price protection program, trade with all nations, farm labor unity for the 1956 elections are some of the moot issues that will be on tap. The Farmers Union is the union of small family sized farmers (40 acres) in Michigan. They have enjoyed a strong working relationship with labor's one million members in Michigan for years.

Negro Unionists Meet on AFL-CIO Merger

DETROIT.—A group of Negro trade unionists of all political leanings met here in town recently and discussed strengthening the non-discriminatory clause in the merger constitution of CIO-AFL.

They set tentatively a national conference of Negro trade unionists Nov. 19 in Detroit as one way to bring their point of view before all of labor and its leaders.

Of prime concern to the Negro trade unionists is Art. 2, Section 4 of the draft constitution of the new about the merged labor organizations. This section provides that one of the arms shall be, "to encourage all workers without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin, to share in the full benefits of union organization."

The unionists declared that this clause is a throwback to the "separate but equal" era which has so long kept Negroes second class citizens.

Practically all UAW locals upstate, in Detroit have been represented by members at these meetings of Negro trade unionists.

At the national conference in November, guest speakers who are to get invitations are, UAW-CIO president Walter P. Reuther; A. Philip Randolph, AFL; Emil Mazey, UAW secretary treasurer, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the UAW-Fair Practice Department said that there would be no state wide meeting of UAW-FEPC committees this year but that it would be in 1956.

Its customary each year in the fall for all UAW local FEPC committees to be called by the International's FEPC Dept., into a buzz session in preparation for opening of the State Legislature and Congress. This year because of the Till murder, the pending Dec. 5 merger meeting of AFL-CIO, many unionists felt such a gathering was even more important than ever.

OPERATION FRAME UP

Decision Awaited, Dec. 5, On Allan Denaturalization

DETROIT. — The use of lying stoolpigeons to put over a frame-up case was never more on display than in the recent U. S. Government effort to take away the citizenship of Michigan Worker editor, Billy Allan.

The first of these trained seals was one Leon Syrakis who more than a year ago testified in a deportation case affecting one Russell Emin, that he (Syrakis) joined the Communist Party in 1935. In Allan's denaturalization case he testified he joined in 1934. Reason for this "fitting" of the joining date was that the government wanted to have "testimony" that would have Allan say he advocated "overthrowing the government by force and violence," before he became a citizen Feb. 4, 1935. The trained seal, Syrakis said he heard Allan in January 1935, one month before Allan became an American citizen talk about overthrowing the government. A perfect pitch for the government. Federal Judge Arthur Lederle was curious to know how come such a fitting piece of evidence. Syrakis after some tortuous thinking said he lost his "business" at that time, that's why he remembered.

The next spy for the government was one John Pace whose only "evidence" was that in 1934 Allan told him to read State and Revolution, a pamphlet. Allan exposed the phoniness of this by calling attention to the testimony of Pace himself, where he bragged he was a district organizer of the Communist Party. Allan said in rebuttal who was he, a rank and filer, to tell a former district organizer like Pace to read State and Revolution.

The next spy was "Grandma" Baldwin with her "knitting." She testified that Allan told a meeting to go out and sell the Daily Worker and "make a Red Sunday." Judge Lederle politely inquired of "Grandma," was it not a fact the Daily Worker was sold on newsstands and a legal newspaper? The

spy Baldwin replied in a low falsetto, "yes."

Next spy was Paul Elder who first said his father died when he was 11 years old, later he said he died when he was 13, then he finally ended up saying he was 14 or 15 when his father died. He said he was 48 years of age and his father died in 1936. And this is the government witness who take an oath to tell the truth.

On Dec. 5, Federal Judge Arthur Lederle will hand down his findings based on this kind of "evidence" whether Allan shall retain his American citizenship gotten over 20 years ago or whether he shall be deprived of it.

Meanwhile the Allan Defense Committee with headquarters at 920 Charlevoix Blvd., Detroit, is appealing for funds to carry on the fight against this crude government effort by stoolpigeons to denaturalize a active unionist for his many years of participation in the Michigan working class movement.

DETROIT. — The Executive Board and officers of Local 78, UAW-CIO (Kelsey Hayes) voted unanimously during a meeting held Oct. 11, 1955, to send resolutions protesting the unwarranted trial and prosecution of William Allan.

The resolutions were sent to the Congress of the United States, the Senate of the U. S., the Justice Department, the Supreme Court of the U. S.

In the resolutions the Executive Board members and officers ask that Congressmen and Senators supported by and elected by labor seek at the next session of Congress:

1. Repeal of the McCarran Act.
2. A repeal of the Smith Act.

This action by the executive board was taken after a communication from the William Allan Defense Committee had been read to the board.

The People Speak Out On The Exile of Tom Dutton

DETROIT. — Out on 3770 East Jefferson Ave. there is a man named James Butterfield, head of the U. S. Immigration affairs who says he is glad to hear from the people of Detroit. Well this paper thinks he should hear from the people all over the United States on what's happening to an old couple.

They are Tom and Mary Dutton. Tom came here to Detroit from England in the year 1910, a working man who believed in unions and independent political action by the workers.

Today he faces at the age of 70, deportation back to England for the same beliefs. His wife Mary, a citizen, cannot make the trip, she is no in physical shape to even go from here to New York and then take a boat to England even if they had the price of the fare. The old couple may be separated in the twilight of their lives together because the law that orders this cold blooded, inhuman exile is the Walter-McCarran Law. This law has been condemned by over 300 organizations as a racist, undemocratic, discriminatory act.

Out on 2085 25th Street, Detroit, in the old frame house where Tom and Mary live, most times, ex-

cept when heavy snow is on the ground you'll find both of them tending the beautiful garden that is their pride and joy.

A plain man, an outspoken man, a worker who has always fought for what's right, today after 45 years in America, he is being made a target by U. S. Attorney General Brownell and the other strikebreaking crew that make up the Eisenhower's Cadillac Cabinet.

Attorney General Brownell for example won't allow Tom Dutton, or his wife, Mary, to apply for a suspension of the deportation, to show a hardship, which the law allows.

The man who could do that, is James Butterfield, the suave, smooth, well tailored front for Attorney General Brownell. He sits in a chair out at the Immigration headquarters at 3770 E. Jefferson, telephone LOgan 7-6125.

Well anyone like this smooth Immigration dick, who wants to hear from the people, should hear on the breakup of the home and life of Tom and Mary Dutton.

From Peking To Paris

By Joseph Starobin

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Poland Willing to Buy American Cars

DETROIT. — "If 10,000 American cars came here at 8 o'clock in the morning, they'd be sold by noon," a shipyard worker in Gdansk, Poland, told an Associated Press writer there. The story was published in the New York Herald-Tribune, Oct. 16.

According to the AP reporter the Polish workers seem to have plenty of money.

Thus the major problem is clearing the way to get to this market in Poland for American cars, a market that could make jobs for American workers.

Right now according to the house organ of the auto companies, "Automotive News" on Oct. 1, 1955, there were 517,609 new unsold 1955 cars in the hands of the dealers as compared with 292,469 on Oct. 1, 1954.

One dealer quoted said that the dealers will end up in the red and another said "sales were harder to close and were made at less profit."

Other dealers were quoted as saying that in 1954 the profits for dealers were "a measly six-tenths of one percent." They also predicted

that dealers would fare little better in 1955.

Meanwhile because of the huge stockpile of 1955 cars still unsold the 1956 models are just beginning to come off the assembly lines. To keep profits high, cost low, many of the companies have made little or no changes, merely facelifting jobs, besides boosting prices on the 1956s.

In the state of Michigan, unemployment despite the reports that the "season" is in full swing, shows 145,000 workers idle, the vast majority of whom are auto workers.

★
THE UAW recently revealed that General Motors had sent to its top executives a memo informing them that the policy of non-selling to Socialist countries no longer was policy and that non-strategic goods and specifically autos can be sold to the Soviet Union and Peoples Democracies. UAW president Walter Reuther recently told a press conference he believes there should be more trade between East and West.

With inventories of unsold goods

and especially cars piling up at a record high and production starting ahead especially in auto, at full speed, such a policy appears wise.

GM Goods Don't Roll in Canada Till Strike Won

OSHAWA, Ont. — "If General Motors does not recognize the just demands of their workers, not one washing machine, frigidaire, Diesel locomotive or GM auto will roll off the assembly line" said Gordon Lambert, chairman of the chain of UAW-GM locals in Canada, with 17,000 members now on strike.

GM is making a concentration to beat the union in this town, where the most militant section of the union is generally conceded to be.

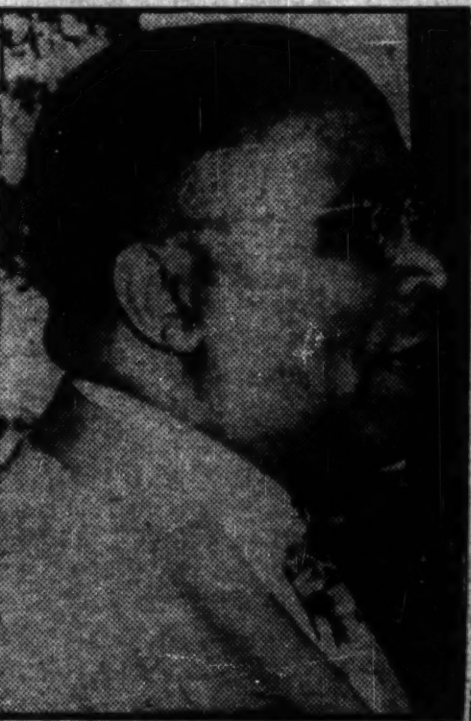
Here is how the strike bulletin of Local 222 puts it from Oshawa:

"The company can agree to hand out sweeping economic concessions and then with a legal contract in their favor take the gains away from us with speedup, elimination of rest periods.

"We want to end the reign of G-87 (company security clause) the intimidation that leads to speedup, suspensions, and firings. We want a system of job postings that allows senior employees to bid for easier and the higher classifications."

Bringing wages up to the level of Chrysler and Ford in Canada is a basic demand which GM is fighting against.

The Chrysler workers in Windsor in the true spirit of labor solidarity sent \$10,000 to the strikers of GM. Support was also pledged by Ford Local 200, Highland Park, USA.



Rev. Charles Hill, candidate for Congress on Democratic ticket, who has been one of the city's staunchest defenders of civil liberties.

Stop Corporal Punishment Of Kids

An Editorial

Detroiters were shocked to read this last week a series of comments by that sadistic tyrant Arthur Dondineau, superintendent of the city's schools who declared he was telling teachers in schools to go right ahead and use corporal punishment.

We know the thought would never occur to this police state advocate but this is reverting back to barbarism, to whip children in order to maintain "discipline."

We can already visualize the sadistic glee which an anti-Semite,

a Negro baiter, a foe of the labor movement, or one who hates progressives, will proceed now with physical force to take out their venom and hatred on children whose parents fight such reactionary outlooks. What mother or father would want to send their children to school to be victims of beatings opened up by this policy.

LET THE PEOPLE of Detroit rise up in protest against this Hitlerite edict and demand no hand will be laid on their children. Fire Dondineau immediately as a sadistic tyrant.

Dondineau was the one years pupil

of General Herbert Brownell be telegraphed protesting the white-wash of Emmett Till's murderers. The FEPC committee of the local was authorized to circulate a petition in support of federal intervention in the Mississippi situation.

Here in Flint two Sundays ago more than 1,000 people jammed the Canaan Baptist Church to join in the nationwide protest of the murder of 14-year-old Till.

Rep. Charles Diggs was the main speaker, he challenged the national leadership of both the Democrats and Republicans to enforce the U. S. Constitution in the South. He repeated his pledge to challenge the seating of Mississippi Congressmen who are elected by only half the population of that state.

Complete backing to the Congressman's demand was given by the meeting.

Negro Ministers Back Hill For Congress in 15th District

DETROIT. — The Negro Baptist ministers conference with a membership of 300 are reported by the Detroit Edition of the Pittsburgh Courier to be among the chief backers of Rev. Charles A. Hill, candidate on the Democratic ticket for Congress, 15th District.

The Courier reports that there is a lot of sentiment for Rev. Hill despite the fact that he has been a stormy figure in congressional probes. The Courier reports that the Baptist ministers conference said they were backing Rev. Hill because he was a good man. The church plays a large role and carries a tremendous spiritual influence in the lives of workers, thousands of whom are members of UAW-CIO in the 15th District, the Courier declares.

The Courier reported the Rev. Hill honestly didn't want the job of jumping into a political cam-

paign on such short notice but the ministers insisted. So he accepted. There is a lot of grass roots sentiment for Rev. Hill, the Courier said.

He is hammering away at getting citizens everywhere to write U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell to intervene and bring to justice the murderers of 14-year-old Negro boy, Emmett Till in Sumner, Miss.

Long a staunch defender of the foreign-born, thousands of whom live in the 15th Congressional District, Rev. Hill is also seeking to mobilize citizens to write Congress for a repeal of the racist, discriminatory and the U.S. Senators inatory, un-democratic Walter McCarran Law.

Campaign headquarters is at church community house, along side the Hartford Ave. Baptist church, and Milford, his church.

REUTHER SETS 1965 AS DATE FOR WINNING 30-40

DETROIT. — The auto workers who each year face the threat of six to seven months season of work in the plants, and who are looking for the next contract talks two and a half years from now to open up negotiations for the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, were startled to hear UAW president Walter Reuther peg the date for that in 1965.

Reuther testifying before a Congressional sub-committee marred what otherwise was a good program to meet unemployment stemming from automation, when speaking for himself he said he hopes to see America "prospering on a four-day work week by 1965." It's clear he is a long way from the shop and forgets the generally accepted goal that 1958 is the period when 30-40 is the demand.

Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600 long the champion spokesman for 30 for 40, as its known in UAW circles could not be reached for any comment on Reuther's 1965 goal for the shorter work week.

Reuther stuck otherwise to union

programs. He urged a policy of retirement at 60; greater social welfare services, and unemployment "cushions." He called for building more schools and hospitals, a program to increase consumer buying power through lower taxes, higher minimum wages and extension of GAW. He also urged government help to small business by low interest rates and anti-trust enforcement.

★
THE "Old Lady of Lafayette St." the Detroit Free Press in a stupid, bumbling editorial commenting on Reuther's pitch for a shorter work week said, "idleness for three days out of each week might conceivably breed boredom that would result in a much higher rate of crime and delinquency." The FP then says the problem is to teach the workers what to do with their spare time.

We can just see the workers being "bored" with having to work 30 hours with 40 hours pay and not knowing what to do with their time.

BOOM FOR WHOM?

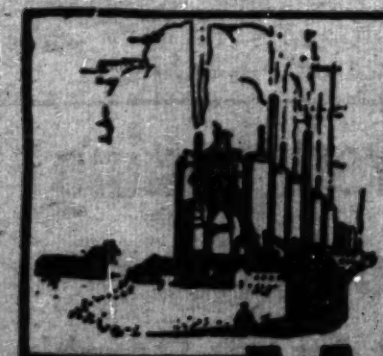
Not too long ago, Vice President Richard Nixon told the Young Republicans of Michigan:

"Go before the people in 1956 with the pocketbook issue and remind them how much better off we all are than in the days when we never had it so good."

So the CIO Council took a look at the record and came up with this comparison of the first quarter, 1955 against first quarter 1954:

Corporation "income"	Up 16%
Corporation "take-home pay"	Up 16%
Stockholders income	Up 8%
Food processors' profits	Up 17%
Average worker's income	Up only 7%
Average person's take-home pay	Up only 1%
Farmer's income	Down 6%
Farmer's share of consumer's food dollar	Down 6%

Yessiree, everything's booming but the guns—and the take-home pay and the farmers' income.



Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1955

GOP Smears Labor In '56 Election Plot

By MAX GORDON

Powerful Republican leaders have launched a well financed movement to cripple labor's electoral activity, and to split and isolate the labor movement politically, to save the GOP from defeat in November, 1956.

These leaders are using the same weapons employed in the effort to suppress the Communist Party and the left-wing—massive falsehood and the cry of "conspiracy to use force and violence." Author of the movement is one of the most fascist-minded, labor-hating members of Congress, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee. Goldwater fathered the notorious labor-busting Butler Bill which puts unions under the control of the Subversive Activities Control Board, passed by the 1954 session of Congress with the aid of Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Goldwater drew up a report, publicly released this past week, charging the nation's trade union leadership with using "violence and coercion," in a "conspiracy of national proportions" to control the 1956 elections. He likewise accused the labor movement of building a "political slush fund," and of "ruthless and successful efforts" to take over the Democratic Party.

The report was circulated secretly among GOP state chairmen and other party bigshots. It was made public after a majority of GOP party leaders indicated they went along with it. Thus it appears to have the backing of at least a section of the GOP leadership, and reflects the general anti-labor position of the GOP.

FROM the viewpoint of fact, the report is laughable. Labor leaders have scarcely begun to use their vast influence and strength in connection with the 1956 elections, something they have every right, and even obligation, to do.

Far from having taken over the Democratic Party, they have not exercised on that party's leadership the great pressures which they have the power to exercise, and which they have every right to exercise. Democratic Party leaders have, accordingly, paid little attention to the nation's labor leadership in their programmatic utterances to date.

The report is the opening propaganda effort to prepare the way for laws similar to the recently-passed Catlin law in Wisconsin, which bars trade unions (Continued on Page 12)



Bill Foster Sends Us a Letter

THE WORKER'S lagging fund campaign for \$64,000 picked up some this week, with \$4,700 coming in or just a few hundred short of the \$5,000 to \$6,000 needed weekly.

Among the contributors last week was William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, who responded to our plea of at least \$10 from every reader who can possibly squeeze it out or collect it.

"One of the proudest achievements of the working class had been the establishment and maintenance of its own daily newspaper, the Daily Worker," Foster said. "Now this achievement

is being seriously threatened, both through direct suppression by the ruling class and by financial strangulation."

He expressed confidence that

Received last week \$ 4,699.45
Total to date \$21,061.21
Still to go \$42,938.79

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

"the many thousands who are devoted to the paper and appreciate its importance will rally self-sacrificingly to its support," and declared there could

be "no more bitter blow to the entire working-class movement than failure of the D.W. to appear." He stressed the situation is "extremely dangerous" and asked that the paper "receive the immediate answer it asks of its readers if it is to survive."

Foster tied the problem of finances to the continuous drop of circulation of the past five years, and asked the entire working-class movement "to make circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker a matter of central, continuous concern." Meanwhile, he said, the call for at least \$10 to be collected or contributed by all readers "should receive a ready response."

We appreciate this fine support of our appeal by the Communist Party's chairman, and know it will bring a response.

Topping the contributions for the week was \$617 from the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, collected prior to, and at, meetings in the area protesting the murder of Emmett Louis Till and the acquittal of the white men charged with this kidnapping and murder. The meetings were addressed by Rob Hall, Worker news editor who covered the trial, and the money was contributed in appreciation of The Worker's fight against lynching and jimmecrow.

Several other contributions came along because of the Worker's and the D.W.'s battle against jimmecrow and lynching. From Manhattan's Chelsea area came \$154 collected at a gathering at which appreciation of the paper's role was so expressed. The Tennessee Freedom of the (Continued on Page 13)



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SEN. EASTLAND

The Senator Plots To Overthrow NAACP

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Assignment U.S.A.

No Way to Play Host

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE SOVIET journalists are the guests of our nation and where they have met ordinary Americans face to face there is understanding and a lot of mutual and friendly kidding which is all to the good. The Cleveland Plain Dealer liked the Russian brand of humor, observing that people "who can laugh at each other's jokes aren't likely to start a fight."

The Plain Dealer, a conservative paper as we know, quoted

one of the Russian editors who suggested that—since Geneva—the time had come for Americans to acquire a new understanding of the Russian viewpoint. "But it will take time," the editor smiled. "After all, it takes nine months before a baby is born unless," he added, "you Americans have discovered some advanced technological process to shorten the period."

THE PLAIN DEALER said it was willing to take all the time that is necessary for the Russians to understand us and "to find out that whatever suspicions they harbored about us are groundless." And, in turn, "we will be glad to find out, if it is time, that our suspicions of them are without foundation."

This, the paper added, doesn't mean "we're already ready to embrace communism."

I believe all will agree for what is involved, at bottom, is the simple right of two men of varying ways to live on the same planet and retain the ability to respect each other, their differences as well as their similarities. And there is much, many Americans contend who've been to Russia, that our people have in common. And that's not new.

Back in 1887 an American named Walt Whitman wrote: "You Russians and we Americans . . . our countries so distant, so unlike at first glance . . . and yet in certain features, and vastest ones, so resembling" (Continued on Page 13)

Rebuff to Till Delegation By Brownell Stirs Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

SINCE the lynching of Emmett Till in Mississippi two months ago, aroused citizens in many communities across the U. S. have opened renewed struggles against the "Little Mississippi," the breeding swamps of racist violence in their midst. Last week in Chicago, the two-year fight to end anti-Negro mob rule at Trumbull Park homes reached a new climax. For four hours on Tuesday, a huge picket line ringed the block-square Chicago city hall. Across the Loop rang an outraged cry: "Mr. Mayor, we want action."

This was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the church movement, the labor unions in the most powerful joint action yet undertaken.

Returning from Washington at that moment was a delegation of 50 Chicagoans who had gone to see Vice-President Nixon and Attorney General Brownell to demand federal intervention in the Till case and in the Trumbull situation.

This was the action of a "March on Washington" movement which heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of the "storefront" churches on Chicago's South Side. "We have learned," a spokesman reported back, "that our fight is not only with the lynchers in the South but also with the jimcrow-minded administration in Washington which protects lynch law with inaction."

NIXON and Brownell refused to see this delegation led by Dr. C. W. Harding of Chicago's Victory Baptist Church. The head of the Justice Department civil rights division, Arthur B. Caldwell, said that the federal government had "no grounds" for entering the Till case.

Said one leader of the delegation: "They told us they couldn't do anything about the Till case and wouldn't do anything about Trumbull."

Meanwhile in Chicago, the deep running indignation of Negro and white citizens, tapped by the hideous slaying of the 14-year-old Negro child, directed itself against Mayor Richard J. Daley.

"You spoke out about Mississippi," declared one picket sign, "what about Trumbull?"

This was one of the hundreds of placards waving around the city hall, in time to the chanting of the demand: "Two years is too long." There were ministers' robes on the picket line and the blue zipper jackets of Packinghouse unionists, and the faces of Negro and white auto and farm equipment workers.

"We are demonstrating today to focus the attention of the people of Chicago, the nation and the world upon the disgraceful situation that has prevailed and still exists at Trumbull Park homes," said Willoughby Abner, executive chairman of the NAACP's Chicago chapter and a regional leader of the UAW-CIO.

THE KEY demand centers around the city's providing of full mobility in the community to the 29 Negro families living in the government housing project, so that they can use the streets, the buses, the parks, the shopping centers of the neighborhood without fear for their lives.

Contained in this demand was also the proviso that police must at last stop the aerial bombs, the rock-throwing, the ambushing of Negroes, the reign of terror against Negro women and children. There has been no let-up in this violence since the first family moved into the 15-year-old federal housing project in August of 1953.

Strengthening the picket action was the official support of the Chicago CIO council, which a week earlier had sent its own delegation to see the Mayor on the Trumbull situation.

Mayor Daley was being hard-pressed by a movement which has reached a new high of anger of determination since Chicago's Emmett Till was murdered by white

CHICAGO.

Enforce the 14th Amendment

Bloc of 14 Ready to Push Rep. Diggs Plan

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

A pro-civil rights bloc of 14 Congressmen has agreed to lead the fight to unseat five of Mississippi's six Representatives when Congress convenes next January, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) told an enthusiastic audience of more than a thousand people here last Sunday.

Powell said the bloc, which includes Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), will seek the enforcement of Section 2 of the 14th Amendment in line with the movement initiated by Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.). It will also work for adoption of a federal anti-lynch law, he said. Rep. Diggs was not present at the meeting because of a speaking engagement at a rally in Mobile, Ala., sponsored by the NAACP.

Under the last apportionment resolution of Congress, Powell said, there should be one Congressman

for each 350,000 residents. Applied fairly, he said, there would be 51 or 52 Negro Congressmen representing this country's 16 million Negro citizens. However, there are only three.

WHEN Michigan's Negro woman state Senator, Miss Cora Brown, was introduced as a speaker at the rally, Rep. Powell embraced her and turning to the audience predicted: "This will be the first Negro woman to sit in Congress and Michigan will send her there in 1956."

His remark was greeted with a great roar of applause.

Powell told the audience that the new rise of white supremacist terror in the U. S., demonstrated in the unavenged murder of Emmett Till, had caused deep concern among the colored peoples throughout the world. Discussing his recent trip to the Middle East, Rep. Powell said that representatives of the colored people there wanted to know "when we are going to help them fight for equality, against colonialism, and when we will have equality for Negroes in the U. S."

HE WARNED American ruling circles that lynching and denial of the franchise to Negroes will not be tolerated by the Negro people.

"We are a peaceful people," said Powell, "but we are not going to have any child lynchings in Chicago, nor Detroit, nor New York, and I warn the white supremacists: don't try anything."



REP. POWELL

There's \$ Sign on Klan Robes; Senator Would Overthrow NAACP

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN THE LITTLE town of Umatilla, Fla. (pop. less than 2,000) there had been no rumors of "insults" to a white woman by any Negro. The report which excited the citrus growers was that Negro field workers were organizing to increase their pay for picking fruit from 15 cents to 20 cents a box for budded oranges, and from 25 cents to 40 cents a box for seedlings.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19, the rumor was confirmed when some 20 Negro citrus workers and Otis Nation, an organizer for the CIO United Packinghouse Workers were observed meeting together in the Negro Masonic Temple. Four white men were seen surveying the gathering from an automobile which circled the hall, and just as the meeting was opened at 8:30 p.m. the four men, wearing white masks approached and through the doors and windows of the hall let go with shotgun blasts. Twelve of the assembled Negroes were wounded, one hospitalized.

The shooting was the climax of

supremacists in the Deep South. "Racist violence will be ended in Mississippi!" the Mayor was told. "It will not be tolerated any longer in Chicago."

when the law needs enforcing. It was also revealed that McCall and his office had done nothing when the union leader reported the Klan's activity in distributing threatening leaflets against the right to organize.

The terror against organizing the citrus workers had reached such a pitch that some of the Negroes who suffered minor gunshot wound denied being present at the meeting. The FBI said it was not investigating. The sheriff's office said it lacked "details" for conducting an investigation. The growers would admit only that they had heard the union was there.

MEANWHILE the planters further east were limbering up legislative weapons as an adjunct to more violent forms of combatting organization. James O. Eastland, the owl Mississippi Senator who has served the planters and the big corporations well, announced that he "might" investigate the finances of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Eastland agreed with Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook in proposing that the NAACP

(Continued on page 13)



THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

Lynching Protests Continue NAACP Called "Conspiracy"

TILL LYNCHING protests covered the nation for another consecutive week, with mass meetings held in several more large cities. Three thousand heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mississippi address a Pittsburgh rally. At a similar rally in Philadelphia, Mrs. Ruby Hurley spoke to 3,000 more. The Philadelphia City Council passed a resolution protesting the Till lynching, and asking for punishment of the murderers. The Civil Rights Congress collected several hundred signatures on petitions asking Federal intervention.

MRS. MAMIE BRADLEY, mother of Emmett Till, addressed 9,500 at Uline Arena in Washington, D.C., and sought an interview with White House officials. Other meetings on the Till lynching were held before huge crowds in New York City; Flint, Michigan; Des Moines, Iowa.

GEORGIA'S Attorney-Gen-

eral, Eugene Cook, charged the NAACP with being "part and parcel of a Communist conspiracy." Speaking before the Georgia Peace Officers Association, Cook accused the Negro organization of being a "front" and designed to "overthrow the democratic governments of this nation and its sovereign states." Cook said that with Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, and with the aid of the House Un-American Activities Committee, he had "investigated" the NAACP, and was willing to go to court with his charges.

COUNSEL was appointed by Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to defend the Rev. Joseph A. Delaine, who fled South Carolina after a campaign of terror against him. Mr. Delaine, one of the leaders of the desegregation fight in Clarendon County, S. Carolina, fled the state after an exchange of shots with a band of unknown white men. The incident follows the burning of his church and home. South Carolina is seeking to extradite the militant clergyman.

A NEW JERSEY legislator, Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio, has announced that he will support the resolution to be offered by Rep. Charles Diggs, challenging the seating of Mississippi Congressmen, when Congress reconvenes in January. He also wrote the Justice Department about the Till tragedy, urging some action to insure justice being carried out in the case.

THE KKK was called to life again in Georgia, with the chartering of a new organization called "U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," headed by Samuel Green, Jr., son of the former Georgia Grand Dragon of the group.

A SHOTGUN attack on a union meeting, Ku Klux Klan style, was carried out by a gang of men wearing hoods, who fired into a gathering of members of the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO. Seriously wounded in the encounter were a white union organizer and five Negro union members. In all 12 members of the group were injured. Sheriff Willis McCall, notorious slayer of a Negro prisoner in the 1952 "Gloveland Four" rape frameup, refused to probe the incident.

Selected TV and Movie Guide

TV

Saturday, Oct. 29

On the Carousel (2) a.m. Juniors
Mr. Wizard - science. Juniors (4) 11:30
Big Top-circus (2) Noon
Movie Museum (9) Noon. Wallace Reid - old-time movie
Camera Three (2) 2. Othello with Earle Hyman
Football: Michigan vs. Iowa (4) 2:15. From Ann Arbor, Mich.
Horse Race - Jamaica (7) 4:15. Frizette Stakes
Horse Race-Camden (2) 4:30. Garden State
Million Dollar Movie - Chicago Calling (9) 5, 7:30 and 10.
Movie: Stand In with Leslie Howard, Joan Blondell (5) 5. Revival
Hans Christian Andersen Fairy Tale (11) 5. The Goblin and the Woman
Rin Tin Tin-Juniors (7) 5:30
Abbott and Costello-Juniors (11) 5:30. Private Eye
Sports-Jim McKay (2) 6:10
Lucy Show-The Freeze (2) 6:30
Harriet Van Horne-TV commentator (7) 6:30
Gene Autry-Juniors (2) 7
Beat the Clock-Games (2) 7:30
Big Surprise (4) 7:30. Barney Arluck tries for \$100,000.
Stage Show-The Dorseys. Guests: Sarah Vaughan, Robert Mitchum (2) 8
Perry Como-Variety (4) 8
Movie: Stagecoach-John Ford (5) Western 8:30. Revival
Spanish Newscast (13) 8:45
Hockey-Madison Sq. Garden (11) 9. Returns to TV. NY Rangers vs. Boston Bruins
Latin American Carnival (13) 9
Jimmy Durante (4) 9:30
Gunsmoke-Western (2) 10
George Gobel-comedy (4) 10
Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30
News (2) 11
Featurama-Laughton reads from Dickens (5) 11
Movie: It Happened on Fifth Ave. (1947). Victor Moore (11) 11
Weather and Sports (2) 11:10
Movie: Tony Draws a Horse (English) (2) 11:15 NY TV Debut

TV

Sunday, Oct. 30

Eye on New York (2) 9:30. Bill Leonard
Charity Bailey Show (4) 10
Mahalia Jackson - Negro gospel singer and Rev. Alvin Kershaw (2) 10:30
UN in Action (2) 11
Movie Museum (9) 11
Wonderama-Juniors (5) Noon
Soviet Housing Experts Answers Questions on 'American Forum' (4) J. Washington, D. C.
Play: A Majority of One (4) 2. Conflict in Our Colleges
Report Card-Education (2) 2:30
Dr. Spock-Child Care (4) 3
Adventure-Science (2) 3:30
Zoo Parade (4) 3:30
Wide Wide World (4) 4. Live pickups from points all over the Far West
Championship Bowling (11) 4
Let's Take A Trip (2) 4:30
Omnibus (2) 5
Movie: Chicago Calling (9) 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
Time For Pets (13) 5:30
Meet the Press (4) 6
You Are There (2) 6:30. Grant and Lee at Appomattox
NY Times Youth Forum-Delinquent Youth States Its Case (5) 6:30
Life With Father (11) 6:30
You Asked For It (7) 7
Big Playback (11) 7. Jesse Owens

at 1936 Olympics

(2) 7:30

Movie: D.O.A. (1950) (5) 7:30 -
Movie: Notorious Gentleman (English) (7) 7:30. Rex Harrison and Lilli Palmer
Ed Sullivan Show (2) 8
Variety Hour (4) 8. Billy Daniels, Merle Oberon
Play: The Small Servant by S. I. Abelow, inspired by Dickens characters (4) 9
Alfred Hitchcock Presents 'Into Thin Air' (2) 9:30
Amateur Hour (7) 9:30
Spanish Show-variety (13) 9:30
Play: Dark Memory by Irving Werstein (2) 10
Loretta Young Show-Irene Dunne hostesses: 'Slander' with Laraine Day (4) 10
What's My Line (2) 10:30
Mr. and Mrs. North (5) 10:30
Movie: I Married A Witch (7) 11
Movie: Gentlemen After Dark (4) 11:20. Miriam Hopkins, Brian Donlevy

WNJC RADIO STATION

Saturday, Oct. 29

9:00 a.m. - Masterwork Hour - Schubert-Schuman Program
10:30-Young American Plays
11:00-Canadian Concert
Noon-Midday Symphony. Schumann's Symphony No. 3 etc.
1 p.m.-Chamber Music
2:00-French National Orchestra
3:00-Great Women of France-Rachel
5:30-London Forum
7:00-Masterwork Hour-same as 9 a.m.
10:00-Municipal Concert Hall

WNJC

Sunday, Oct. 30

7:00 a.m. - Glazounov's Violin Concerto
9:00-Masterwork Hour-Debussy Program
10:30-Mr. and Mrs. Opera with Ruby Mercer
Noon-Voces of France
1:00-New Recordings
1:30-Review of British Weeklies
2:00-B'klyn Museum Concert
3:00-Campus Press Conference
3:30-Chamber Music Time
4:30-Lively Arts with Gilbert Seldes
5:00-David Randolph Concert
6:00-Folk Song Festival
7:00-Debussy Program-same as 9 a.m.
8:30-Keyboards Masters
9:00-Louisville Orchestra
10:00-Municipal Concert Hall

MOVIES

Adventures in Warsaw (Polish), Stanley
Oklahoma, Rivoli
Marty, Sutton
To Catch a Thief, B'klyn Paramount
Dr. Knock (French) 55th St.
Phenix City Story, B'klyn Albee
Gate of Hell (Japanese) 50th St. Guild
New Chaplin Festival and Gigs (French) Art
Mister Roberts, 8th St. Playhouse
Beauty and Devil and Symphonie Pastorale (French) Fifth Ave.
Summertime, 68th St. Playhouse
DRAMA
Tiger at the Gates, Plymouth
Cherry Orchard, 4th St. Theatre
Inherit the Wind, National
Bus Stop, Music Box
View from the Bridge, Coronet
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
D'Oyly Carte, Shubert
Victor Borge, Golden
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
City Opera, City Center
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater

N. J. Congressman Says He Will Support Diggs Plan

NEWARK, N. J.—Representative en at the beginning of a Congress. He urged a "study" be made before the next Congress convenes.

Hugh J. Addonizio, (D-NJ) has announced that he will support the resolution to be offered by Representative Charles E. Diggs, Negro Congressman from Michigan. Diggs said he will "challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi" when Congress convenes in January.

Addonizio, in a letter to Mrs. Lottie Gordon of Newark, said: "I propose to support the resolution to be sponsored by my able colleague, Mr. Diggs, and otherwise to cooperate fully in securing strong and effective action on this grave issue. The time for concrete action is at hand, and all believers in our democratic way of life must insist that there be an end to the reign of fear and terror in Mississippi and other Southern states. We are all citizens of the United States as well as of individual states, and I feel that no state should be able to abridge the rights guaranteed all citizens by the Constitution."

"I recently wrote the Attorney General about the Emmett Till tragedy, and am enclosing copy of the Department's reply. I have written again to Mr. Brownell on this grave issue and I trust that he will not permit technicalities to obstruct insuring 'equal justice under law' due all Americans."

KEAN STRADDLES

Mrs. Gordon's letter to the Congressman was sent as a result of a resolution passed by 350 persons at a rally she chaired, called by the N.J. Freedom of the Press Association. It was also sent to Rep. Robert Kean (R-NJ) and Rep. Peter Rodino (D-NJ). Kean said flatly that "what Rep. Diggs suggests would be contrary to law."

Such action could only be taken. Macbeth, Jan Hans Auditorium
No Time for Sergeants, Alvin
Comedie Francaise, Broadway
ART SHOWS
Rockwell Kent, Art of Today Gallery, Great Northern Hotel
Phil Reisman, ACA Gallery

what's on
SATURDAY

Manhattan
BAZAAR-BARGAINS GALORE: Variety of articles at Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus, 189 Second Ave., 2nd floor. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Oct. 28, 29 & 30.
FIRST NEW YORK SHOWING: Film of the 1955 World Youth Festival. Sat., Oct. 29, 8:30 p.m. 225 Seventh Ave., (23 St.) 2nd fl. Contr. 75 cents. Dancing, Refreshments. Student LYL.
OPEN HOUSE AND HALLOWEEN Party given by Harlem LYL. Sat., Oct. 29th, 10 p.m. till 2 a.m. Refreshments. Entertainment. Free Admission. 79 W 125th St. near Lenox Ave.

Brooklyn
BEDFORD STUYVESANT Industrial LYL are your hosts and hostesses. Sat. Oct. 29th at 1230 Bedford Ave. near B'klyn Ave. Cool Music-delicious refreshments-gala time guaranteed.
Bronx
HOP ON YOUR BROOM and Fly Our Way! Club Tremont LYL's Annual Halloween Party. Refreshments-Live music. Sat. Oct. 29, 8:30 p.m. Donation \$1.

SUNDAY
Manhattan
SUNDAY FORUM: "Who Socrates Really Was" with Dr. Howard Selsam and the CBS-TV film "The Death of Socrates" in the You Are There series. Jefferson School, 575 Ave. of America, Sat. Oct. 29, 8:30 p.m. \$1.00.

Rodino did not answer.

Addonizio's congressional district includes many thousands of Negroes, and also is heavily populated with working people. The Congressman, in his letter to the Justice Department referred to a resolution adopted by the Lt. Perrin Lodge, of the Negro Elks, East Orange Chapter, demanding an investigation of the Till murder, and "of violations of Negro civil liberties in the South in general." Scores of such resolutions have been adopted by Jersey organizations.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. - More than 3,000 persons poured into Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, one of the largest auditoriums in Pittsburgh at an overflow protest meeting against the lynch murder of Emmett Till.

The meeting was sponsored by the Pittsburgh branch of the NAACP.

The main speaker was Dr. T. R. M. Howard, of Mound Bayou, Miss., who was greeted with a standing ovation.

Dr. Howard urged telegrams to Vice-President Nixon, to Sherman Adams, to Herbert L. Brownell and to Senators and Congressmen calling for immediate Federal intervention in Mississippi.

A petition circulated by NAACP prior to and during the meeting supported this position.

On the platform were Mayor David L. Lawrence, members of City Council and other city and

county officials, as well as Francis Shane, chairman of the CIO United Steelworkers Civil Liberties Committee.

W. Beverly Carter, publisher of the Courier, spoke of the new situation in the world epitomized by the Bandung Conference where the colored peoples established their right to determine their own existence.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Fred M. Strait, president of the Albuquerque chapter of the NAACP lashed out at Rep. John J. Dempsey (D-NM) and Antonio Fernandez (D-NM) for "consistently failing to support civil rights legislation."

Strait directed his criticism during an NAACP meeting in the Grant Chapel AME Church called to "protest the rising pattern of terrorism in the South."

He called on Dempsey and Fernandez to explain their stand on civil rights issues, besides urging legislation which would bring the Federal government into Southern civil rights cases.

Both Democratic and Republican leaders were invited to the meeting, but no Democrats showed up. Representing the Republicans were George McKim, Brailillo County GOP chairman, and Mrs. E. L. Moulton, Republican national committeewoman.

Another speaker, the Rev. J. S. Patton, drew an analogy between terrorism in the South and the barbarism of Hitler's Germany.

PRAISES VATICAN

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, has expressed "great pleasure" at "the magnificent stand" of the Vatican on racial discrimination, particularly the Vatican's commendation of the Archbishop of New Orleans for measures to stop race prejudice in Louisiana.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
IMPORTED STAINLESS STEEL, FLATWARE, 5 pc. place setting. Reg. \$5.85. SPEC. 50% off, \$2.92. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) One hour free parking or 2 tokens.

MUSIC INSTRUCTION
MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCH. of N. Y. Mandolin class for beginners and advanced. Instruction free to members. 50¢ weekly dues, non-profit organization. Write to: 106 E. 14th St., N.Y.C. 3.

SITUATION WANTED
BOOKKEEPER F-C seeks position on daily or weekly basis. \$16 per day. Write Box 901, The Worker.

STORE WANTED
STORE wanted to rent. Any convenient location, reasonable. For sale of books, magazines, toys, etc. Write Box 903, The Worker.

STAMPS
STAMPS from all progressive countries bought, sold or exchanged. Write Box 902, The Worker.

MOVING AND STORAGE
MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights, weekends economical. Kay's. CH 3-3764.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced plane movers. Wendell. JE 6-8000.

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to
HORACE and BEA
on their
LOSS
- Brooklyn Metal Trades

We express our deep regret to
ALEX
on the death of his beloved wife
DORA
Kew, Pomonok Section, C. P.

Sincere Condolences to
ALEX
on the
Death of his Wife
DORA
Queens County C. P.

ADDONIZIO SUPPORTS, KEAN STRADDLES ON ACTION TO BAR MISS. CONGRESSMEN



NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1955

THE '55 ELECTIONS

THE 1954-55 STATE legislature, completely dominated by the Republican Party, was one of the worst in history. So declares the State CIO. It does not take much research to prove that this is a correct evaluation of not only the state legislature, but of the Republican Party in New Jersey.

What did the Republican Party do for the people as a result of its control of the state legislature? An easier question to answer would be what it did NOT do as far as the people's needs are concerned. Here's a list of vital legislation that the Republican caucus effectively bottled up.

The minimum wage was NOT raised to even 90 cents an hour much less \$1.25 as demanded by the labor movement. The crisis in our educational system was NOT met with the necessary additional state aid. Flood, victims got NO relief from the GOP legislature. NO long range water supply and flood control program came out of Trenton's legislative chambers. The paltry increase in unemployment and temporary disability benefits did NOT meet the demands of labor or the needs of the unemployed. The GOP legislature did NOT pass a state low and middle income housing program so badly needed in N.J. It did NOT pass the railroad workers weekly pay bill. It did NOT repeal the vicious, anti-labor Bi-

State Waterfront Commission law. It did NOT increase workmen's compensation benefits. It did NOT increase the minimum wage for women and children to \$1.00 an hour. It did NOT provide the necessary funds for the Division Against Discrimination to operate really effectively. It did NOT add teeth to enforcement provisions of the equal rights law. The Senate caucus did NOT permit assembly bill 543, outlawing discrimination in housing, to pass.

In NOT doing these things the GOP controlled legislature not only denied to the people of New Jersey the things they need most, but at the same time the Republican legislature carried out the program of Big Business—which is opposed to all these and other such measures.

This makes plain that Republican Reaction must be defeated in November. Even if there were not national elections next year the interests of our own state would demand that labor, the Negro people, liberals and progressives do the utmost to defeat the GOP. With a presidential election in '56 it becomes even more incumbent to deliver a smashing blow this year at the monopoly controlled GOP.

(Next week we will deal with weaknesses in the Democratic Party, and how to most effectively defeat GOP reaction at the polls in November.)

Jury Selection in Martha Stone Trial

NEW HAVEN.—The trial of Martha Stone Asher, chairman of the New Jersey Communist Party and her seven Connecticut co-defendants, went into its second week with the selection of a jury still going on. Mrs. Asher is being tried under the "conspiracy" clause of the Smith Act.

Nine jurors were selected by the end of the first week of the trial. The defense used eight of its 16 peremptory challenges. The government used up three of its six.

Mrs. Asher spoke Monday evening over radio station WVNJ as the guest of Charles Nusser, Peoples Rights candidate for the State Assembly. She discussed the status of civil liberties in the country today, making special reference to the situation in New Jersey, and she also talked about her own trial.

"Civil liberties are very much an issue in this election," Mrs. Asher told her radio audience. "The un-American Committee's witchhunt in Newark last May led to the firing of three school teachers and loss of jobs by some shop workers," she said. "Last year three Rutgers professors were fired, racial bigots tried to whip up witchhunts to censor books and

films dealing with discrimination . . . Common Sense . . . a fascist anti-labor gutter sheet is written and distributed in New Jersey. . . . The vicious National Association for the Advancement of White People has reared its ugly head in Newark."

However, the people are fighting back, and winning victories, Mrs. Asher declared. "New Jersey made a great contribution in the 1954 elections when they made McCarthyism an issue, and set back McCarthyites in both parties."

Discussing her own case the New Jersey Smith Act defendant said: "Never in my whole life have I believed in, used or advocated force and violence. But there are those who do. The murderers of 14-year-old Emmett Till for example. Or those who killed NAACP leader Harry Moore in Florida. Or the bosses of the Perfect Circle mill in Indiana who gave guns to scabs to shoot down strikers."

Mrs. Asher called on her listeners to protest to Attorney General Brownell, demanding that he stop all Smith Act prosecutions. She also declared: "One important way to show your opposition to the drive against the people's liberties is to vote, on Nov. 8, for Charles Nusser, People's Rights

NEWARK.—Congressman Hugh J. Addonizio (Dem 11 CD), has announced that he will support the resolution to be offered by Representative Charles E. Diggs, Negro Congressman from Michigan, to "challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi" when Congress convenes in January. Congressman Addonizio, in a letter to Mrs. Lottie Gordon of Newark, said:

"I propose to support the resolution to be sponsored by my able colleague, Mr. Diggs, and other wise to cooperate fully in securing strong and effective action on this grave issue. The time for concrete action is at hand, and all believers in our democratic way of life must insist that there be an end to the reign of fear and terror in Mississippi and other southern states. We are all citizens of the United States as well as of individual states, and I feel that no state should be able to abridge the rights guaranteed all citizens by the Constitution."

"I recently wrote the Attorney General about the Emmett Till tragedy, and am enclosing copy of the Department's reply. I have written again to Mr. Brownell on this grave issue and I trust that he will not permit technicalities to obstruct insuring equal justice under the law due all Americans."

The letter to the Congressman from the Justice Department said the "alleged kidnapping and killing of young Till were the acts of private individuals," that only Mississippi laws were violated, and the Justice Department did not contemplate taking "any action in connection with these regrettable incidents."

KEAN STRADDLES

Mrs. Gordon's letter to the Congressmen was sent as a result of a resolution passed by 350 persons at a rally she chaired. It was also sent to Congressmen Kean (Rep. 12 CD), and Rodino (Dem. 10CD). Kean said flatly that "what Congressman Diggs suggests would be contrary to law. . . . Such action could only be taken at the beginning of a Congress." He urged a "study" be made before the next Congress convenes. Rodino did not answer.

Addonizio's congressional district includes thousands of Negroes, and is heavily populated

with working people. The Congressman, in his letter to the Justice Department, referred to a resolution adopted by the Lt. Perrin Lodge of the Negro Elks, East Orange Chapter, demanding an investigation of the Till murder, and "of violations of Negro civil liberties in the south in general."

1,000 OVERFLOW PATERSON RALLY

A capacity audience of 1,000 people packed the Calvary Baptist Church in Paterson last week at a rally called by the local chapter of the NAACP. More than \$1,000 was contributed to the NAACP Freedom Fund.

The inter-racial audience heard Paul Krebs, state CIO president, deputy attorney-general Roger Yancey, Chris Frawley, executive secretary and Joseph Smith, president of the Passaic CIO Council Robert Ormsby, president of the huge Wright Local 689, UAW-CIO, and Thomas Lazzio, incumbent Republican Assemblyman and president of local 300, UAW-CIO.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the federal government to take action to outlaw mob violence that made the murder of the Till boy possible, for federal anti-lynch legislation, and for Brownell to investigate the reign of terror in Mississippi.

Numerous civic, church and labor groups, along with the NAACP, sponsored the rally. They included the Passaic County CIO Council, locals of the CIO Auto Workers Union, National Council of Negro Women, Committee for Participation in Government, Paterson Collegiate Council, the Ministerial Workshops, eight social clubs, Calvary Baptist, St. Luke, New Hope, Canaan, Christian Missionary Baptist, St. Augustine Presbyterian and the First AME Zion churches, and Dyers Local 1733, Textile Workers Union-CIO.

ROB HALL SPEAKS

Rob Hall, native born Mississippian and news editor of The Worker, who moved a large Newark audience with his dramatic eyewitness account of the Mississippi lynch "trial," will speak in Paterson on Monday evening, Nov. 7, at 6 p.m., at 89 Carroll St. The Freedom of the Press Association will sponsor the rally. Hall will

also speak in Camden on Friday Nov. 4.

UNION COUNTY COUNCIL DEMANDS BROWNELL ACT

The Union County CIO Council unanimously adopted a resolution protesting Attorney General Brownell's failure to probe violations of civil rights in Mississippi. The resolution pointed out that murders of Negroes have been occurring with "great frequency in Mississippi" in 1955.

"You are also aware," the resolution to Brownell said, "of the white citizens councils that have formed in Mississippi for the purposes of continuing white supremacy and creating fear and distrust in U.S. government by sending threatening letters through the mails containing phrases of this nature: 'If you are tired of living, vote and die.'" The statement concluded: "Over 25,000 members of the CIO in this county cannot understand why the federal government has not acted in these cases."

NEGRO CANDIDATE PROMISES ACTION

Van Y. Clinton, Negro Democratic candidate for the State Assembly from Essex County, pledged to introduce a resolution in the State Legislature if elected. He urged everyone to get behind the NAACP in its fight for equality. Clinton said:

"I pledge to you that, if I am elected to the Assembly, my very first act will be to sponsor a resolution to demand that the Congress take action against mob rule and the denial of the ballot to colored citizens by the Southern states."

"I would call upon the N.J. Legislature to request Congress to exercise its full authority under the Constitution to bring about a reduction in the number of Representatives from any state which deny any of its citizens the right to vote."

MEDICAL GROUP ACTS

The N.J. State Medical Society, after hearing a report by Mrs. Lucille Black, membership chairman of the NAACP, adopted a resolution "urging Attorney General Brownell to take immediate and effective action to protect our fellow citizens in Mississippi, in their efforts to exercise their right to vote." The Justice Department was called on to make a public declaration of its plans in this respect.

5,000 COPIES OF NUSSEER SPEECH OUT

Supporters of Charles Nusser, Peoples Rights candidate for the assembly from Essex County, distributed 5,000 printed copies of a speech made over WVNJ. In the speech Nusser urged all public officials and candidates for office to speak up on the Till murder, and to demand federal intervention. The leaflets were distributed house to house, at shop gates, longshore shape ups, and at street corners in both Negro and white communities.

California Demo Paper Urges Special Session

EUREKA, Cal., Oct. 25.—The editor of a statewide Democratic Party newspaper has described the lynching in Mississippi of 14-year-old Emmett Till as "one of the most shameful episodes in recent American history . . ." and called for a special session of Congress to "thrash out the civil rights question."

E. V. Griffith, editor of The California Democrat, published here but distributed throughout the state, writes in the current (Oct. 15) issue that the murder of the Negro youth and "the subsequent acquittal of the persons accused of the foul slaughter strikes me as one of the most shameful episodes in recent American history."

IUE STRIKE SOLID AT WESTINGHOUSE

NEWARK.—The strike of more than 7,500 IUE-CIO Westinghouse workers was solid as it went into its second week with no indication of a settlement in view. Some UE shops are also striking at Westinghouse. Local 456, UE, Jersey City, refused to cross IUE picket lines from the first day of the strike.

The company has been running daily ads in the Jersey papers, extolling the virtues of the proposed 5-year contract rejected by the workers. In addition to trying to influence the workers, the company is striving to alienate public support of the strikers. So far the union has not used similar methods to present their story to the public.

The State CIO will open its 14th Convention December 9th in Atlantic City. Local unions will send delegates on the basis of per capita payments. The call to the Convention hit hard at the Republican

candidate for the State Assembly from Essex County, Mr. Nusser is an outstanding champion of civil liberties in this state."

controlled state legislature for its failure to meet the peoples needs.

"The 1954-55 legislature, completely dominated by the Republican Party, was one of the worst in history. . . . While jumping to the requests of large corporations, the legislature refused to enact dozens of public-interest bills sponsored by the CIO and the administration."

While correctly criticizing the war like acts of the Eisenhower Administration, the call completely ignored the lessening of tensions growing out of Geneva, and equally denounced what it called Eisenhower's "peace at any price policy." The convention call concluded that "Our foreign policy, in a word, is a mess," but did not give any lead as to what a correct policy for the labor movement should encompass.

The New Jersey CIO Convention will follow shortly after the individual conventions of the AFL and the CIO, and the merged convention which will unite the two great labor groups. Problems of merger in the state will undoubtedly be an important part of the state convention.

GOP Smears Labor In '56 Election Plot

By MAX GORDON

Powerful Republican leaders have launched a well financed movement to cripple labor's electoral activity, and to split and isolate the labor movement politically, to save the GOP from defeat in November, 1956.

These leaders are using the same weapons employed in the effort to suppress the Communist Party and the left-wing—massive falsehood and the cry of "conspiracy to use force and violence." Author of the movement is one of the most fascist-minded, la-

bor-hating members of Congress, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee. Goldwater fathered the notorious labor-busting Butler Bill which puts unions under the control of the Subversive Activities Control Board, passed by the 1954 session of Congress with the aid of Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Goldwater drew up a report, publicly released this past week, charging the nation's trade union leadership with using "violence and coercion," in a "conspiracy of national proportions" to control the 1956 elections. He likewise accused the labor movement of building a "political slush fund," and of "ruthless and successful efforts" to take over the Democratic Party.

The report was circulated secretly among GOP state chairmen and other party bigshots. It was made public after a majority of GOP party leaders indicated they went along with it. Thus it appears to have the backing of at least a section of the GOP leadership, and reflects the general anti-labor position of the GOP.

FROM the viewpoint of fact, the report is laughable. Labor leaders have scarcely begun to use their vast influence and strength in connection with the 1956 elections, something they have every right, and even obligation, to do.

Far from having taken over the Democratic Party, they have not exercised on that party's leadership the great pressures which they have the power to exercise, and which they have every right to exercise. Democratic Party leaders have, accordingly, paid little attention to the nation's labor leadership in their programmatic utterances to date.

The report is the opening propaganda effort to prepare the way for laws similar to the recently-passed Catlin law in Wisconsin, which bars trade unions

(Continued on Page 12)

Assignment U.S.A.

No Way to Play Host

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE SOVIET journalists are the guests of our nation and where they have met ordinary Americans face to face there is understanding and a lot of mutual and friendly kidding which is all to the good. The Cleveland Plain Dealer liked the Russian brand of humor, observing that people "who can laugh at each other's jokes aren't likely to start a fight."

The Plain Dealer, a conservative paper as we know, quoted

one of the Russian editors who suggested that—since Geneva—the time had come for Americans to acquire a new understanding of the Russian viewpoint. "But it will take time," the editor smiled. "After all, it takes nine months before a baby is born unless," he added, "you Americans have discovered some advanced technological process to shorten the period."

THE PLAIN DEALER said it was willing to take all the time that is necessary for the Russians to understand us and "to find out that whatever suspicions they harbored about us are groundless." And, in turn "we will be glad to find out, if it is time, that our suspicions of them are without foundation."

This, the paper added, doesn't mean "we're already ready to embrace communism."

I believe all will agree for what is involved, at bottom, is the simple right of two men of varying ways to live on the same planet and retain the ability to respect each other, their differences as well as their similarities. And there is much, many Americans contend who've been to Russia, that our people have in common. And that's not new.

Back in 1887 an American named Walt Whitman wrote: "You Russians and we Americans . . . our countries so distant, so unlike at first glance . . . and yet in certain features, and vastest ones, so resembling" (Continued on Page 10)



Bill Foster Sends Us a Letter

THE WORKER'S lagging fund campaign for \$64,000 picked up some this week, with \$4,700 coming in or just a few hundred short of the \$5,000 to \$6,000 needed weekly.

Among the contributors last week was William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, who responded to our plea of at least \$10 from every reader who can possibly squeeze it out or collect it.

"One of the proudest achievements of the working class had been the establishment and maintenance of its own daily newspaper, the Daily Worker," Foster said. "Now this achievement

is being seriously threatened, both through direct suppression by the ruling class and by financial strangulation."

He expressed confidence that

Received last week \$ 4,699.45
Total to date \$21,061.21
Still to go \$42,938.79

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

"the many thousands who are devoted to the paper and appreciate its importance will rally self-sacrificingly to its support," and declared there could

be "no more bitter blow to the entire working-class movement than failure of the D.W. to appear." He stressed the situation is "extremely dangerous" and asked that the paper "receive the immediate answer it asks of its readers if it is to survive."

Foster tied the problem of finances to the continuous drop of circulation of the past five years, and asked the entire working-class movement "to make circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker a matter of central, continuous concern." Meanwhile, he said, the call for at least \$10 to be collected or contributed by all readers "should receive a ready response."

We appreciate this fine support of our appeal by the Communist Party's chairman, and know it will bring a response.

Topping the contributions for the week was \$617 from the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, collected prior to, and at, meetings in the area protesting the murder of Emmett Louis Till and the acquittal of the white men charged with this kidnapping and murder. The meetings were addressed by Rob Hall, Worker news editor who covered the trial, and the money was contributed in appreciation of The Worker's fight against lynching and jimcrow.

Several other contributions came along because of the Worker's and the D.W.'s battle against jimcrow and lynching. From Manhattan's Chelsea area came \$154 collected at a gathering at which appreciation of the paper's role was so expressed. The Tennessee Freedom of the (Continued on Page 13)

PENNA.
EDITION

The Worker

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Rebuff to Till Delegation By Brownell Stirs Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

SINCE the lynching of Emmett Till in Mississippi two months ago, aroused citizens in many communities across the U. S. have opened renewed struggles against the "Little Mississippi," the breeding swamps of racist violence in their midst. Last week in Chicago, the two-year fight to end anti-Negro mob rule at Trumbull Park homes reached a new climax. For four hours on Tuesday, a huge picket line ringed the block-square Chicago city hall. Across the Loop rang an outraged cry: "Mr. Mayor, we want action."

This was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the church movement, the labor unions in the most powerful joint action yet undertaken.

Returning from Washington at that moment was a delegation of 50 Chicagoans who had gone to see Vice-President Nixon and Attorney General Brownell to demand federal intervention in the Till case and in the Trumbull situation.

This was the action of a "March on Washington" movement which heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of the "storefront" churches on Chicago's South Side. "We have learned," a spokesman reported back, "that our fight is not only with the lynchers in the South but also with the jimcrow-minded administration in Washington which protects lynch law with inaction."

NIXON and Brownell refused to see this delegation led by Dr. C. W. Harding of Chicago's Victory Baptist Church. The head of the Justice Department civil rights division, Arthur B. Caldwell, said that the federal government had "no grounds" for entering the Till case.

Said one leader of the delegation: "They told us they couldn't do anything about the Till case and wouldn't do anything about Trumbull."

Meanwhile in Chicago, the deep running indignation of Negro and white citizens, tapped by the hideous slaying of the 14-year-old Negro child, directed itself against Mayor Richard J. Daley.

"You spoke out about Mississippi," declared one picket sign, "what about Trumbull?"

This was one of the hundreds of placards waving around the city hall, in time to the chanting of the demand: "Two years is too long." There were ministers' robes on the picket line and the blue zipper jackets of Packinghouse unionists, and the faces of Negro and white auto and farm equipment workers.

"We are demonstrating today to focus the attention of the people of Chicago, the nation and the world upon the disgraceful situation that has prevailed and still exists at Trumbull Park homes," said Willoughby Abner, executive chairman of the NAACP's Chicago chapter and a regional leader of the UAW-CIO.

THE KEY demand centers around the city's providing of full mobility in the community to the 29 Negro families living in the government housing project, so that they can use the streets, the buses, the parks, the shopping centers of the neighborhood without fear for their lives.

Contained in this demand was also the proviso that police must at last stop the aerial bombs, the rock-throwing, the ambushing of Negroes, the reign of terror against Negro women and children. There has been no let-up in this violence since the first family moved into the 15-year-old federal housing project in August of 1953.

Strengthening the picket action was the official support of the Chicago CIO council, which a week earlier had sent its own delegation to see the Mayor on the Trumbull situation.

Mayor Daley was being hard-pressed by a movement which has reached a new high of anger of determination since Chicago's Emmett Till was murdered by white er in Chicago.

CHICAGO.

Enforce the 14th Amendment

Bloc of 14 Ready to Push Rep. Diggs Plan

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

A pro-civil rights bloc of 14 Congressmen has agreed to lead the fight to unseat five of Mississippi's six Representatives when Congress convenes next January, Rep. Adam

Clayton Powell (D-NY) told an enthusiastic audience of more than a thousand people here last Sunday.

Powell said the bloc, which includes Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), will seek the enforcement of Section 2 of the 14th Amendment in line with the movement initiated by Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich). It will also work for adoption of a federal anti-lynch law, he said. Rep. Diggs was not present at the meeting because of a speaking engagement at a rally in Mobile, Ala., sponsored by the NAACP.

Under the last apportionment resolution of Congress, Powell said, there should be one Congressman

for each 350,000 residents. Applied fairly, he said, there would be 51 or 52 Negro Congressmen representing this country's 16 million Negro citizens. However, there are only three.

WHEN Michigan's Negro woman state Senator, Miss Cora Brown, was introduced as a speaker at the rally, Rep. Powell embraced her and turning to the audience predicted: "This will be the first Negro woman to sit in Congress and Michigan will send her there in 1956."

His remark was greeted with a great roar of applause.

Powell told the audience that the new rise of white supremacist terror in the U. S., demonstrated in the unavenged murder of Emmett Till, had caused deep concern among the colored peoples throughout the world. Discussing his recent trip to the Middle East, Rep. Powell said that representatives of the colored people there wanted to know "when we are going to help them fight for equality, against colonialism, and when we will have equality for Negroes in the U. S."

HE WARNED American ruling circles that lynching and denial of the franchise to Negroes will not be tolerated by the Negro people.

"We are a peaceful people," said Powell, "but we are not going to have any child lynchings in Chicago, nor Detroit, nor New York, and I warn the white supremacists: don't try anything."



REP. POWELL

There's \$ Sign on Klan Robes; Senator Would Overthrow NAACP

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN THE LITTLE town of Umatilla, Fla. (pop. less than 2,000) there had been no rumors of "insults" to a white woman by any Negro. The report which excited the citrus growers

was that Negro field workers were organizing to increase their pay for picking fruit from 15 cents to 20 cents a box for budded oranges, and from 25 cents to 40 cents a box for seedlings.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19, the rumor was confirmed when some 20 Negro citrus workers and Otis Nation, an organizer for the CIO United Packinghouse Workers were observed meeting together in the Negro Masonic Temple. Four white men were seen surveying the gathering from an automobile which circled the hall, and just as the meeting was opened at 8:30 p.m. the four men, wearing white masks approached and through the doors and windows of the hall let go with shotgun blasts. Twelve of the assembled Negroes were wounded, one hospitalized.

The shooting was the climax of

supremacists in the Deep South. "Racist violence will be ended in Mississippi," the Mayor was told. "It will not be tolerated any longer."

citrus growers' offensive against unionization. The campaign began with threatening leaflets passed out by white men in the Umatilla Negro community. These leaflets had so intimidated Negro workers, Nation said, that a union meeting scheduled a month earlier had to be called off for lack of attendance. Sponsors of the leaflet have been identified as the Ku Klux Klan.

SHERIFF Willis V. McCall, of Lake County infamous for his nervous trigger finger against Negroes, was only slightly embarrassed by the shooting. He was scheduled to leave that night for a three-day Boat-A-Cade. He left, leaving an order that the case was not to be discussed with the press. It was fully 24 hours before the shooting was made public, and by that time McCall was boating in the Lake Kissimmee-Okeechobee Boat-A-Cade.

Nation remarked that McCall is always conveniently "unavailable"

when the law needs enforcing. It was also revealed that McCall and his office had done nothing when the union leader reported the Klan's activity in distributing threatening leaflets against the right to organize.

The terror against organizing the citrus workers had reached such a pitch that some of the Negroes who suffered minor gunshot wound denied being present at the meeting. The FBI said it was not investigating. The sheriff's office said it lacked "details" for conducting an investigation. The growers would admit only that they had heard the union was there.

MEANWHILE the planters further east were limbering up legislative weapons as an adjunct to more violent forms of combatting organization. James O. Eastland, the owlish Mississippi Senator who has served the planters and the big corporations well, announced that he "might" investigate the finances of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Eastland agreed with Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook in proposing that the NAACP



THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

Lynching Protests Continue NAACP Called "Conspiracy"

TILL LYNCHING protests covered the nation for another consecutive week, with mass meetings held in several more large cities. Three thousand heard Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mississippi address a Pittsburgh rally. At a similar rally in Philadelphia, Mrs. Ruby Hurley spoke to 3,000 more. The Philadelphia City Council passed a resolution protesting the Till lynching, and asking for punishment of the murderers. The Civil Rights Congress collected several hundred signatures on petitions asking Federal intervention.

MRS. MAMIE BRADLEY, mother of Emmett Till, addressed 9,500 at Uline Arena in Washington, D.C., and sought an interview with White House officials. Other meetings on the Till lynching were held before huge crowds in New York City; Flint, Michigan; Des Moines, Iowa.

GEORGIA'S Attorney-Gen-

eral, Eugene Cook, charged the NAACP with being "part and parcel of a Communist conspiracy." Speaking before the Georgia Peace Officers Association, Cook accused the Negro organization of being a "front" and designed to "overthrow the democratic governments of this nation and its sovereign states." Cook said that with Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, and with the aid of the House Un-American Activities Committee, he had "investigated" the NAACP, and was willing to go to court with his charges.

COUNSEL was appointed by Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to defend the Rev. Joseph A. Delaine, who fled South Carolina after a campaign of terror against him. Mr. Delaine, one of the leaders of the desegregation fight in Clarendon County, S. Carolina, fled the state after an exchange of shots with a band of unknown white men. The incident follows the burning of his church and home. South Carolina is seeking to extradite the militant clergyman.

A NEW JERSEY legislator, Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio, has announced that he will support the resolution to be offered by Rep. Charles Diggs, challenging the seating of Mississippi Congressmen, when Congress reconvenes in January. He also wrote the Justice Department about the Till tragedy, urging some action to insure justice being carried out in the case.

THE KKK was called to life again in Georgia, with the chartering of a new organization called "U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," headed by Samuel Green, Jr., son of the former Georgia Grand Dragon of the group.

A SHOTGUN attack on a union meeting, Ku Klux Klan style, was carried out by a gang of men wearing hoods, who fired into a gathering of members of the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO. Seriously wounded in the encounter were a white union organizer and five Negro union members. In all 12 members of the group were injured. Sheriff Willis McCall, notorious slayer of a Negro prisoner in the 1952 "Groveland Four" rape frameup, refused to probe the incident.

(Continued on page 13)

Court Condemns Firing Of Philadelphia Teacher

PHILADELPHIA.—The decision last week by the three-judge Common Pleas panel setting aside the January, 1954, dismissal of Herman A. Beilan, English teacher at the Simon Gratz High School here, is a striking victory for civil rights and a big blow to the McCarthyite-Musmanno elements involved in the persecution of this and 25 other teachers. They were similarly fired and the Beilan case was a test of their rights also.

The unanimous ruling by president Judge Curtis Bok and Judges

Gerald F. Flood and Louis Levinthal in effect confirms the sensational charges by the Philadelphia Teachers Union—to which they all belonged—that “the School Board had decided to fire these teachers long before they ever came to trial and that the hearings were simply mandated formalities that could not be evaded by the board.” (From “The Case Against the School Board,” published by the union).

The decision pointed out that the charge of alleged “incompe-

tency”—on which the dismissals had been based—was a subterfuge to cover up the real charge—that of alleged disloyalty. “It cannot be seriously argued,” declared the judges, “that the term ‘incompetence’ includes an alleged disability based on a refusal to answer the superintendent’s query relating to a political association alleged to have occurred eight years prior to the interview.”

“Had Dr. Hoyer (the superintendent, since retired) seriously regarded appellant as incompetent because of his refusal to answer, he certainly would not have permitted 17 months to elapse before suspending appellant.”

The judges explain that the “subterfuge” (in plain English the “lie”—Ed.) was necessary in order to fire Beilan under the Teachers Tenure Act instead of the Pechan Act, so the board would not have to give him the trial provided for in the latter law. They ruled the Pechan Act cancelled out the “loyalty” clause in the Tenure Act.

“The Tenure Act,” they observed, “was utilized as a short cut to this unauthorized procedure—a procedure they characterized as ‘patently erroneous.’”

The decision emphasized that the judges could not “dare give their judicial sanction” to such illegal practices, for to do so would “constitute judicial legislation in the highest degree improper and even dangerous.”

The panel ruling is expected to have a decisive effect on the pending appeals of the other 25 teachers.

DUNHAM WINS ON “CONTEMPT” CHARGE

The acquittal in the Washington, D.C., Federal District Court Oct. 19 of Dr. Barrows Dunham of a contempt-of-Congress charge is a major victory for civil rights won by Philadelphians this month.

Dr. Barrows, former philosophy professor at Temple University, had cited the 5th Amendment privilege in refusing to answer questions by the House Un-American Committee February, 1953, concerning his occupation and educational background.

District Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy declared that Barrows was within his constitutional rights in invoking the Amendment.

Barrows was fired by the University following his refusal to answer the Un-American Committee’s questions. Judge McGarraghy’s decision has not solved the question of adequate recompense for Barrow’s loss of his position, however.

ELECTION QUESTION BOX

Reader D. J., who has the paper delivered to him each week, receives a free copy of Walter Lowenfels’ “Sonnets of Love and Liberty,” for submitting the question chosen this week.

QUESTION:

“Is it possible to ‘defeat’ Republican reaction and corruption’ without voting for the Democratic Party slate right down the line? Isn’t it time for you to put your election position plainly in these two simple words—‘Vote Democratic?’”

ANSWER:

We chose to “put our election position plainly at the beginning of our series of election articles. This paper has not, on this or any other issue, two points of view. One by which we “string our readers along” up to a certain point, and then, the other which—having strung our readers along that far—we then proceed suddenly to “put it plainly” to them.

Our position is not merely to defeat one major political party on behalf of the other. Certainly, we have called for the defeat of Republican reaction and corruption in Philadelphia—for all-out activity to prevent the gang swept out of City Hall in 1951 from making a comeback this year and taking up where they were forced to leave off then.

We take our stand with that coalition of democratic forces in this city—Labor, the Negro people, independents and liberals, who also see this as the main task in the election, and who are already giving evidence in statements and political activity of their determination to carry through that task.

We have been supporting the desire of that coalition to fulfill this vital task through the Democratic Party, not because we ourselves regard the Democratic Party as THE party for the people of Philadelphia, but because the political reality is, that the majority of the popular forces in this city regard that party as the medium through which they hope to attain certain immediate advances in the political arena.

Nevertheless, we have not at any time supported, nor recommended, the uncritical acceptance of the entire Democratic Party slate, or of that party’s program. From the pre-

primary days onward, we have strongly urged that the various elements in the coalition press for the fullest representation on the slate, with special emphasis on Negro and labor representation.

We have urged support for every Negro candidate on the Democratic slate, and we have also asked support for Hobson Reynolds, Republican nominee for Councilman-at-Large, as well since neither party has a program that assures Philadelphia Negroes adequate representation in city government.

We are urging still that they exert the maximum pressure through their own independent action to guarantee that the issues which affect them most directly be raised and answered far more fully than they have been, to date, by the Democratic candidates.

We have therefore been singling out those Democratic candidates for support, who deserve that support because they do, in fact represent the major elements in the coalition.

Contrariwise, we have not hesitated to indicate our unreadiness to support—and in some cases our opposition to—candidates on the Democratic slate who do not—and cannot be expected to—represent the interests of the working people.

This is what we mean by a critical, independent support in terms of issues. It is in terms of SUCH a support that we have disagreed with those who merely accept the “good government” aspect of the Democratic program as their basis for endorsement, and raise no further issues.

We want to defeat Republican reaction and corruption—but in the name of those perspectives of peace, democratic rights, of the people’s economic welfare which are now at stake, and will become the center of the election struggles in 1956.

Westinghouse

(Continued from Page 16)

moral and financial aid to “the strike.”

Business agent Benjamin Noritch, Local 178 of the CIO Textile Workers of America also visited the picket lines and declared that no strike was more justified than 107’s. He also pledged full support of his local.

AFL SUN SHIP STRIKERS ON “107” PICKET LINES

A delegation of striking Sun Ship workers, AFL Boilermakers, headed by Business Agent, Phil News, visited “107” to discuss the strike issues and further strengthen unity moves in the Delaware Valley. A delegation from UE Local 107 visited the shipyard workers who have been on strike since Oct. 10.

MORE UNION SUPPORT FOR UE LOCAL 107

Support continues to pile up for “107’s” fight with Westinghouse. Galen E. Thompson, president of AFL, Local 286, Gypsum Workers Union, yesterday declared his union’s backing in a letter to “107’s” executive committee. It read: “We, the members of Local 286, United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union, go on record as of this date to support any action that the Executive Board of ‘107 UE’ might take and we feel that this action is in the best traditional way.”

This growing trade union solidarity, arising out of the current strike struggles, is being viewed by many as preparation by the workers to combat any attempt by Westinghouse, Sun Ship or General Steel, which is also strike-bound—to repeat the terror tactics used in the Square Deal and Perfect Circle strikes.

DEMOCRATS TESTED

With the Republicans openly aiding the corporations in Delaware Valley, as elsewhere, the strikers have moved to test the “pro-labor” sentiments of Pennsylvania Democrats.

A telegram was dispatched to Governor Leader reading: “Local 107 UE has been locked out by Westinghouse Corporation at Lester, Pa. Urgency of situation requires immediate meeting with you to combat the arrogant attitude taken by the Company and its breaking off negotiations. The welfare of 7,000 members and their families is involved.”

Within a few days a UE delegation met with Roy Furman, lieutenant governor, James Finnegan, secretary of state, and secretary of

North Star On South Street

By R. H. B.

Republican State Senate “Fears”

Mississippi-Pennsylvania War Over Till Case

HARRISBURG, Pa.—State Senate Majority Leader Rowland B. Mahany (Republican) in objecting to immediate consideration on a resolution calling on the state of Pennsylvania to condemn the state of Mississippi for its conduct of the Till case said, “This might start a war between Pennsylvania and Mississippi.”

Senator Israel Stiefel (Democrat), introduced the resolution last week calling for immediate action, because of a “miscarriage of justice” in the acquittal of the two white men who murdered the 14-year-old Negro youth in Mississippi recently.

Mahany was able to block action on the Stiefel resolution and asked that it be referred to a committee.

State VFW Opposes 1956

National Encampment in Dallas, Texas

HARRISBURG.—The largest state organization of the VFW in the country, the Pennsylvania Veterans of Foreign Wars went on record recently against holding the VFW’s 1956 national encampment in Dallas, Texas, because of “racial prejudices practiced in Texas.”

The resolution opposing the site for the convention was approved by the VFW’s Council of Administration.

PHILLY UNION CHIEFS

(Continued from Page 16)

levels. Right here in Pennsylvania more than 500,000 are jobless and thousands work only two or three days a week.

“The so-called prosperity is true so far as business is concerned. They never had it so good!”

BOTH signers challenged Mitchell “or any other defenders of the so-called Eisenhower labor program to debate the issues facing workingmen and women in this or any one of the hundreds of government-designated distressed areas in the nation today.”

The statement warned that “a whole parade of Republican czars” are being rushed to Philadelphia to help the Longstreth campaign. “They are desperate—and should be!”

Toohy and Kelley assured the Republican bigwigs that “the Halls (Leonard W. Hall is Republican national chairman), the Mitchells and other disciples of Herbert Hoover will never sell their concept of labor relations to the trade unions. We shall never forget that these disciples of Eisenhower are the same men who are now trying to sell us the same policies dressed up in a Longstreth dinner jacket.”

“It took more than a half century to dig the corrupt leaders of their part out of this city and replace it with a decent administration under the leadership of Mayor Clark and Richardson Dilworth,” statement reminds labor voters

gle. The huge chain is determined to maintain its fight for maximum profits by beating down workers’ wages now that ware orders are being reduced.

worth, have done much to rehabilitate our city, physically and economically.”

ACCORDING to Norman Blumberg chairman of the Painters District Council and business manager of the Central Labor Union, the painters have volunteered to work at the polls on Election Day.

Reports from other parts of the state indicate a similarly close working alliance between the main labor groups and the Democratic



Party. In some workingclass areas a number of the Democratic candidates come from the union ranks.

In Pittsburgh—at the invitation of Mayor David Lawrence—leaders of the “Big Four,” AFL, CIO, UMWA and BRT—have sat in from the end of last month at top strategy sessions of the Democratic Party chiefs.

Phila. Negro Population Up

THE Negro population of the city of Philadelphia has grown from about five percent of the total population in 1900 to more than 20 percent of the overall population in 1955, the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia reported. The Negro population rose from 62,000 in 1900 to 443,000 currently, according to a Chamber survey.

The survey by Leonard A. Drake, economist of the Chamber of Commerce, was based on censuses of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the last of which was taken in 1950, and ward estimates of population for 1955 with reference to colored voter registration applied to a basic city-wide Negro population estimate.

The latter estimate was determined by examination of birth and death data and by reference to school population.

“While these methods of determining population are not perfect, the figures are reasonably accurate for most marketing and general statistical purposes,” Drake said.

What's On

FRIDAY, OCT. 28, at 8 p.m. in the Forest Room of the Broadwood Hotel the Philadelphia Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born will give a reception in honor of Attorney A. Harry Levin. Attorney Leonard E. Boudin, New York Civil Rights defender, will speak. Miss Marsha Schlamme will sing songs of many lands.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8:30 p.m. at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, John Ciardi, poet and Rutgers University professor of English, speaks on “The Social Background in Dante’s ‘Inferno’” under auspices of the Philadelphia Teachers Union.

SUNDAY, NOV. 6, at 3 p.m., at the Franklin’s Friends Forum, Emily and Wm. E. Murdoch, W. Johnson, president of Howard University, speaks on

“What America Must Do About Colonialism.” At 7 p.m. sharp he will speak at the Race Street Forum, 1515 Cherry St., on “Desegregation and Integration.”

TO NOV. 13: In the auditorium of the Strawbridge & Clothier store there will be an exhibition of works of Philadelphia area artists dealing with war and peace; under auspices of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom in cooperation with Artists Equity.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD there will be an exhibition of Puerto Rican art at the Community Art Gallery, 735 Belmont Ave. (Spring St. E.). Open Monday through Friday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday 12-5 p.m. on Sunday 1-9 p.m.

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

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THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1955

UNITY OF LABOR BEHIND UE WILL BENEFIT ALL WAGE - EARNERS

EVERYONE who is concerned with the welfare of labor will applaud the support that the AFL and CIO in Delaware County is giving to Local 107, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) in their strike against the Westinghouse Corporation.

It is to be hoped that the Philadelphia unions will follow the example of their brothers in Delaware County.

For it is clear that the company attack against the UE is no ordinary labor dispute. It is a well-known fact that the workers at Westinghouse have created a wage structure and collective bargaining procedure that sets the pace for other unions in Delaware Valley. Big Business is therefore aiming at the whole labor movement in this area when it is directing its immediate blows at the UE.

This Big Business policy of concentrating its fire on one union as a prelude to attacking the whole line of labor is not something new. We see, for example, that while the full fury of the anti-labor forces is directed against the workers of the Perfect Circle Corp. in New Castle, Indiana, an organization mis-named "The Committee for Constitutional Government" has been established that plans to extend the same campaign of union-busting wherever labor struggles are shaping up.

A leaflet being distributed by the UE says: "Our members appreciate the warm and widespread support their fight has received from the people of Delaware Valley. This support encourages us in our fight to prevent Westinghouse establishing depression-breeding economic standards in Delaware Valley."

An enlargement of this labor support NOW, to include the labor unions of Philadelphia, will make it easier to resist Big Business' evil plans to destroy our living standards.

Philly Union Chiefs Blast Ike's Anti-Laborism

By JAMES DOLSEN

PHILADELPHIA. — The Eisenhower Administration's new policy of ignoring the unions while dragging itself into the local municipal campaign got a thorough working over in a joint statement here by the AFL Labor League for Political Education and the CIO Political Action Committee, signed by Edward F. Toohey for the former and Joseph T. Kelley for the latter.

The matter was brought to a head by the address at the War Tribute House in nearby Merion, Oct. 18, by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell on the labor policies of the Administration. Toohey and Kelley charged that failure to invite representatives of the Philadelphia labor movement to attend had been "deliberate."

The joint statement indicted the

Administration for its anti-union attitude and struck hard at the attempts of W. Thatcher Longstreth, "independent" Republican head of the machine slate of the "Old Gang" regulars, to lure working-class voters by acclaiming the "merits" of the Eisenhower regime and promising to model his own on it should he be elected mayor.

"SINCE the advent of the present (Eisenhower) administration," declared the labor leaders, "every legitimate labor union in America has constantly protested the injustice of the Taft-Hartley Act, which the President promised to change and never did."

"Right-to-work" bills in 18 states have reduced wage levels and working conditions in those areas to subnormal sweatshop

(Continued on Page 15)

CIRCULATION

\$700 Boosts Fund Campaign; Bundle Order Takes Jump

IN THE two weeks since we last reported, very, very much has happened. Our four-page SPECIAL EDITION EDITION eliminated our weekly report. But it did not eliminate additional gains in circulation. A quick rundown includes: the successful meeting sponsored by that wonderful group of supporters of our paper, the Freedom of the Press Association, which heard Joe Clark, our foreign editor and Edward Strong, Negro people's leader.

Over \$700 was contributed toward the paper's Fund Campaign bringing the total raised in E. Penna. to more than \$1,200. That leaves \$800 more to go. We know you'll come through—but FAST, PLEASE!

Orders for our Special Edition brought our bundle circulation up to 650—an increase of 450 since the start of our campaign, six weeks ago. Over and above the 650, additional copies were used for door-

to-door sales, secured through the regular sub-rate bundles arriving each week by mail.

Late reports indicate that South Philly's small but energetic corps of circulation builders, sold practically all of the 75 papers they ordered. Increased sales were likewise reported in the 28th Ward, where the Press Committee—again a small but stubborn group—sold and delivered over 50 copies.

While next week's edition will not be labeled a SPECIAL EDITION, it is the final issue before Election Day and should be utilized to the same degree as our four-page edition.

Ten thousand reprints of our four pages of election material are being distributed, 1,500 of which were distributed on Broad Street, following the conclusion of last Sunday's NAACP rally protesting the murder of Emmett Till. Don't let a single copy go to waste.

GOP Aids Westinghouse Attack on UE, CIO, AFL

ESSINGTON, Pa.—The Westinghouse Corporation, determined to break the strike of UE local 107's 7,000 workers at the Lester, Pa. plant, got immediate aid from the Republicans, here last week, when the GOP-appointed Judge Henry C. Sweney issued an anti-picketing injunction.

The workers have now been out almost three weeks in an effort to defeat an unprecedented 20 percent general wage cut proposal.

Judge Sweney's injunction limits picketing to three persons, at ten paces, at each plant gate.

The injunction is doing much to expose the outright anti-labor character of the GOP, at a time when they are using every demagogic trick to win workingclass votes in the coming municipal elections in this area.

With the strike only a few days old, and no violence reported, the Republican court hastened to make law by injunction without a hearing. This anti-labor edict was issued the same day that Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, entered the Philadelphia area to "win labor votes" for Thacher Longstreth, the GOP Eisenhower can-

didate for Mayor.

Union leaders and strikers immediately reacted on both fronts. In Philadelphia Mitchell's demagoguery was sharply condemned in a joint statement by Edward F. Toohey of the AFL-LLPE and Joseph T. Kelley, director of CIO-PAC (see story in this issue.)

STRIKE UNITY GROWS

Meanwhile in adjoining Delaware County phone calls kept pouring into the U.E. office, protesting the use of the GOP labor-wrecking injunction and pledging aid to the strikers.

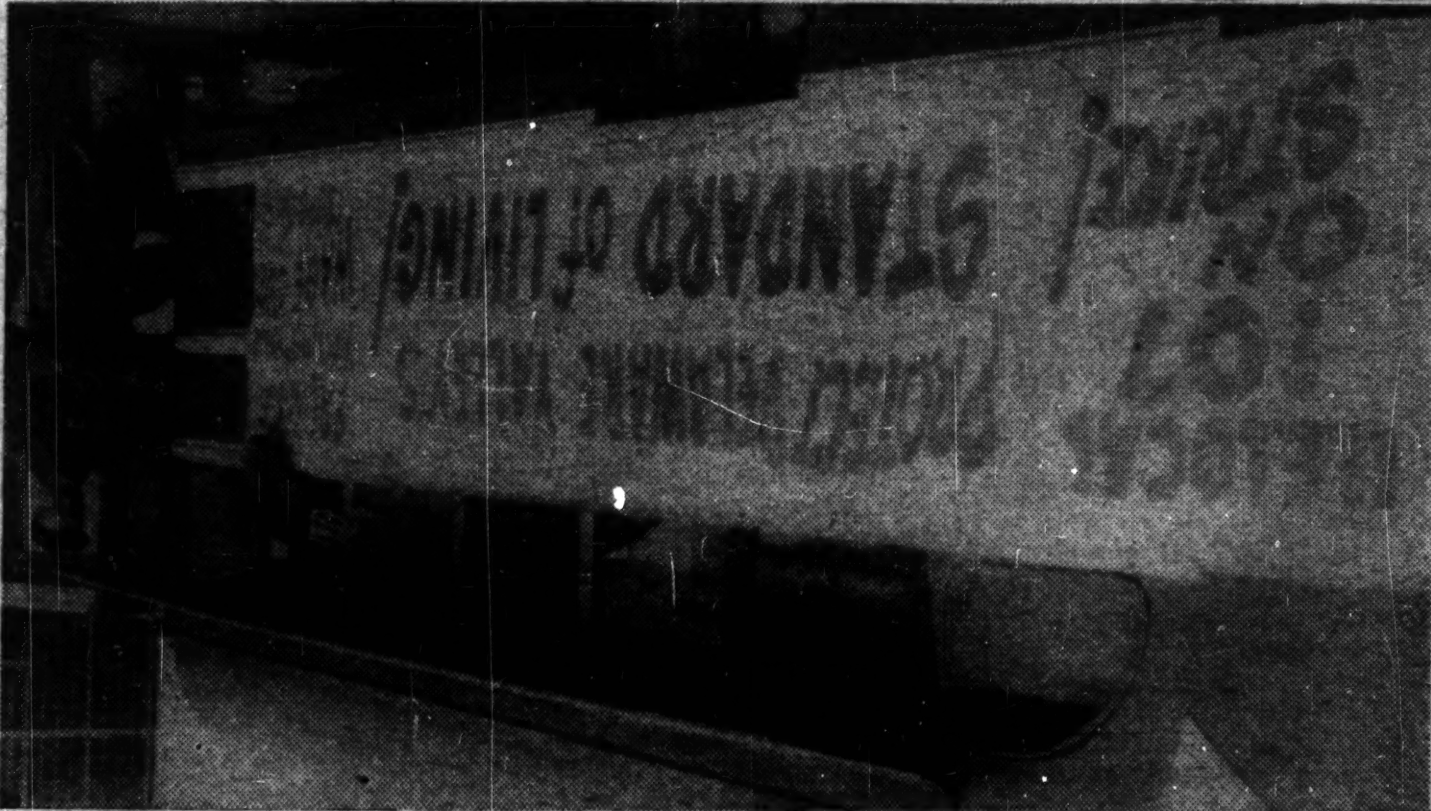
Joseph Medd, Delaware County secretary-treasurer of the AFL's LLPE, visited the strike headquarters and stated: "The injunction against the peaceful picketing takes a constitutional right away from the workers."

The president of the United La-

bor Committee of Delaware County—Tony DiSimone—spoke at strike headquarters and expressed the full support of the Labor Committee to UE Local 107, adding that a special meeting of the United Labor Committee to UE Local 107, adding that a special meeting of the United Labor Committee is being called to consider every form of backing for striking "107" members. This committee represents 15 AFL, CO and independent unions in Delaware Valley.

Jack Mullin, president of the AFL Central Labor Council in Delaware County, with 21 affiliated unions, also told "107" strikers: "We're just as much interested in your victory as you are, yourselves." Mullin praised the splendid conduct of the strike and said the Labor Council is ready to extend

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LOCAL 107's "Chuck Wagon" which recently paid a visit, along with a delegation, to the picket lines of the striking Sun Ship workers in Chester. Pickets from both locals lunched on the "Chuck Wagon's" "soup, coffee and sinkers" as they walked the line.

4,000 Pack Meeting to Protest Anti-Negro Violence in Mississippi

PHILADELPHIA—About 4,000 persons overflowed this city's largest Negro house of worship—Tindley Temple Methodist Church at Broad and Fitzwater Streets—last Sunday—to protest the murder of Emmett Till. The rally was called by the Philadelphia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A high point of the meeting was passage of a resolution calling on Congress to make an investigation of the Congressional delegation from Mississippi as regards its number in compliance with Constitutional provision for penalizing states which restrict the right of its citizens to vote.

Mrs. Susie Monroe, one of the Negro members of the State Legislature, presented the resolution at the meeting. She declared that she would bring it before the lower House Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Hobson Reynolds, Negro Republican Party candidate for Councilman-at-large put a motion on the floor that the meeting go on record supporting the efforts of

Mrs. Monroe to get the resolution passed in the state legislature.

Featured speakers at the meeting were Rev. Moses Wright, grand uncle of Emmett Till and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southern Regional Director of the Association.

Dr. Harry J. Greene, president of the local branch, was chairman of the gathering.

Phila. City Council OK's Resolution Condemning Murder of Emmett Till

PHILADELPHIA—The members of the Philadelphia City Council, the highest legislative body of the third largest city in the country, last week unanimously passed a resolution condemning the murder of Emmett Till and the subsequent freeing of his two kidnapers.

The resolution was introduced by Philadelphia's only Negro City Councilman, Raymond Pace Alexander, and expressed the "congratulations of the Council of Philadelphia to 'Life Magazine' for their editorial in the Oct. 10 edition that strongly condemned the brutal slaying of Emmett Till."

The City Council resolution speaks of "a Negro Child, Emmett Till, just 14 years old . . . wantonly murdered in cold blood by two grown men, which crime provoked

national and international protests and resentment."

The Resolution, copies of which are being widely circulated around the city further condemns the subsequent acquittal and freeing of the two murderers as a "tragic miscarriage of justice," bringing

"great shame and loss . . . to the forces of Democracy and to the liberal and progressive government for which our nation stands through the free world."

Copies of the resolution are available at the office of the Clerk of the City Council, City Hall.

IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE—

A report on the speeches of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Pearl S. Buck and Krishna Menon at the recent Anniversary Forum in Philadelphia of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which were of national and international import.